WASHINGTON.

Report of Gen. Sherman to the War Department.

Recommendations of the Controller of the Currency.

A Quorum of Senators and Representatives on Hand.

Powerful Lobby Already Organized.

Boutwell Carries His Report in His Pocket.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Sherman's report as General of the Army will be submitted to Congress on Monday. The following full abstracts will be found of important interest. After giving in detail the location and composition of the army, he says to the President:

THE ARMY.

All of the army is on duty at this moment. We have not a single regiment that may be said to be in reserve; all are on duty, and I have constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. I beg, therefore, your earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment any further, because of the great extent of our country, the unsettled character of a portion unsurveyed, unexplored, north, east and west, by the means of mine, the nomadic character of the Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessity of affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region and the mineral and agricultural interests therein.

THE BORDER WAR.

While the nation at large is at peace, a state of quasi-war has existed, and continues to exist, over one-half its extent, and the troops therein are exposed to laborious marches, fatigue, and dangers that amount to war. Were the troops withdrawn or largely diminished in Texas, the Indian country in Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, or Alaska, as well as in some parts of our southern States, I believe a condition of things would result amounting to anarchy.

BUTMS OF OVERCOAT.

For a history of the labors and expenses of our troops, I must refer to the reports of the Division and Department commanders hereunto filed, and hope that the officers and men composing the army will receive the assurance of the country, to which they are fairly entitled, that their services are appreciated. Many of the officers have been required to perform, at great personal risk, the duties of judges, governors, sheriffs, judges, and inspectors of elections, &c., &c., during foreign, civil and military training, and they have done this duty without a murmur and with marked intelligence. The great mass of them are banished from their homes, and kept there with indifferent shelter. Without any of the facilities to be found in civilized life, and many of them have families that they scarcely have the means to educate and provide for. In my whole army experience I have never known the army officers so poor, and yet I believe they will complain but little, owing to the state of facts if they can see in the future any hope of improvement. I do not understand their export more pay, but they want an honest dollar our money will soon approach the value of gold in its purchasing capacity, and the soldiers has a distinction of pay would turn the thoughts of every rood officer to a change of profession, that would be extremely damaging to the army itself.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

Gen. Sherman then advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations, now existing by a special commission of officers, and in reforming to the army organization, says there are no unstationed officers, of whom the law making orders. In the latter? are too inexpensive, 20 are disqualified, 2 are incapacitated, 11 are on leave, 1 rest and 3 are under suspension. If the army is to be reduced, he says, the latter class ought first to be thrown out.

RELIEVING OFFICERS.

He advised that the old limit of seven per cent. for roll vice officers to be restored. That the president be alleged to retire officers for cause, vacancies, &c. Gen. Sherman's strength is 1877. He urges the cavalry and artillery regiments to be officered alike in regimental and company distribution, and asks for an extra lieutenant for cavalry companies.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Of the mode of reduction he says, he says it seems unjust to permit the whole blow of reduction to fall upon the infantry arm of the service alone. The cavalry and artillery should share in the consequences, and he therefore recommends, as—if Congress insists upon the necessary laws, that the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the whole subject of reduction and reorganization, with authority to transfer unallocated infantry officers to vacancies that may be created in regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry alike. After which, to recommend for actual disbandment the officers found in excess of the new organization.

PROMOTION.

In spite of what may be done there will be cases of hardships and seeming injustice, but it is all important that the rule that one of all promotion should be removed as soon as possible, for no army can be efficient without holding out to the junior officers hope of promotion.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Gen. Sherman proceeds to speak of the staff of the army, and comments on what he calls the absurdity of making their reports to the Secretary of War. If this is continued, he says, we have the absurdity of a General commanding the army, with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else; and he hopes for legislation that will allow officers of the army to call upon the General for troops instead of on the President.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

He says that the Quartermaster General shows how the disbursements of his department have fallen fourteen and one-half millions of dollars below those of the previous year. This department is more affected by the scattered condition of the troops and peculiar sterile character of

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 5 AND 6.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Franklin wants a first-class bakery.

Simpson county jail has one boarder.

Peace has been restored in Pulaski county.

The Lexington dog ordinance is a dead letter.

Wm. C. Miller, Police Judge of Richmond, has resigned.

The Carlisle town hall has been converted into a furniture wareroom.

John R. Barret & Co., of Henderson, commenced killing hogs on Wednesday.

Judge Bagby seriously stabbed a man by the name of Fisher, in Ashland, on Monday last.

The school tax paid by the colored folks of Lexington will go to the benefit of the African schools.

It is proposed to found an Infirmary in Lexington, and thus supply a great want that has long been felt in that city.

Jack Baily, a saloon keeper at Paducah, was found dead in an outhouse on Thursday morning last. He apparently died of heart disease.

Mr. John McPherson and Miss Bettie Baldwin, of Madison county, eloped to Cincinnati on Tuesday last. The two are doubtless one long before this.

Dr. Charles T. Overton, formerly of Lexington, died on the 23d ult. at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. B. Warfield, in Sonoma Valley, California.

The wife of Moses Bruce, of the Mill Creek district, Carroll county, committed suicide a few days since by hanging. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Mrs. Kaufman was thrown from a wagon in Graves county a few days ago, and injured so severely that she died shortly afterward. She was recently from Henry county, Tenn.

The Woodford Coal and Wood Company have, by a vote of the board, determined to wind up the business of the company. The profits have not been correspondingly profitable to the trouble and expense of the enterprise.

The panorama of New York City exhibits in the Good Templars' Hall, at Bardstown, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 8th and 9th, and at Masonic Hall, Elizabethtown, on Friday, December 10th, at three and seven and a half o'clock each day.

George Lamb, a Paducah dray-driver, recently inherited $6,000 by the death of a relative in England. He immediately went over after it, but found he would have to wait a year or two before touching the money, so he prudently returned to Paducah and resumed his old business.

On Saturday last Thomas McClintock, of Nicholas county, sold to A. McClintock forty head of mules at two hundred dollars per head. Twenty-seven head of these are two-year olds, ten head of them yearlings, and three head three-year-olds—all mares but four, and all "green" but six.

Of tobacco the Henderson Reporter says: "On account of the weather very little has been brought in, and that generally in small loads of an inferior quality. On Saturday last one load was sold at $7, $6 and $2. These prices do not at all indicate what the ruling prices will be when the market fairly opens."

In the Campbell Circuit Court, on Friday, a decree of divorce was granted to Elmira Smith, from her husband, William E. Smith, on the ground of abandonment. Frank Brockman was also divorced from his wife, Emma Brockman. The ground in the latter case was lewd and lascivious conduct on the part of the defendant.

A disgraceful affair took place near Mayfield last Thursday night. A charivari party went to the residence of Mr. Hillory Taylor, 4½ miles from Mayfield. Mrs. Taylor went to the door to persuade the noisy party to desist, when a man by the name of Gibson seized her and jerked her out of the house. This brought on a general melee in which Mr. Taylor had a finger bitten off and others engaged in the fight were more or less injured.

The Lebanon Clarion says: "The following persons are aspirants for the office of United States Assessor for this (the fourth) district of Kentucky: Capt. W. M. Spencer, Capt. J. M. Fidler, H. C. Dunlap, Henri F. Middleton, Frank S. Hill, C. Moore, Col. W. H. Spencer, Ben Tevis, Capt. George W. Riley, Col. Thomas E. Burns and H. Mulholland. Of course we would not be understood to say that this comprises *all* who are seeking the position. Several counties are yet to hear from."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Virginia tobacco crop is estimated at 7,000 hhds short.

John E. Owen, the comedian, is seriously ill in New Orleans.

A company is being formed to establish a cotton factory at Talladega, Ala.

Bishop McTyiere presided at the African M. E. Conference at Talladega, Ala., last week.

The St. Louis Relief Association rendered assistance to 375 persons during November.

A severe frost at Tampa, Fla., last Sunday, killed the potatoes and severely injured the cane.

Col. J. B. G. Kennedy, a jeweler, of Montgomery, Alabama, died suddenly on Saturday morning last.

Jeff. Davis attended the theater in Memphis on Wednesday night, and divided the honors with the drama.

Rev. E. D. Pitts is spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Alabama State University at Tuscaloosa.

Fifty-five thousand five hundred hogs and 7,500 cattle have been slaughtered in Kansas City, Mo., the present season.

The Synod of Mississippi will meet in New Orleans, at the Prytania-street Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 7 P. M.

Charles Ellis, deputy sheriff of St. Charles county, Mo., was shot dead from his horse in Kaufman, Ark., a few days ago.

An old lady of Cartersville, Ga., was selling socks of her own manufacture the other day. She has knitted seventy-five pair during the year.

The cotton crop of Stoddard and Dunklin counties, Missouri, for 1869, which was originally estimated at 8,000, it is now believed will reach 12,000 bales.

Professor C. V. Riley, Missouri State entomologist, is negotiating for the purchase of the Walsh collection at Rock Island. It contains 30,000 specimens.

Mr. S. R. Doolittle shot and killed M. Ironmonger, in Americus, Georgia, on Saturday last, without any provocation. Doolittle was sent to jail to await trial.

Mr. Daniel F. A. Wolfe, living near Augusta, Ga., raised last week ripe strawberries of the Wilson Albany variety. Rather late in the season—or early, for such delicacies.

They have a nail factory in Knoxville, Tenn., in full operation. The Press and Herald says they are making "nails of all sizes, from four to sixty pounds, chewing up the iron by the ton."

Rev. Father Plunkett, of Norfolk, Virginia, who recently started for Europe, has been lying sick in Baltimore for some time. He has given up the idea of a visit to Europe, and will return to his charge.

Col. T. L. Lamby, a prominent member of the New Orleans bar, died in that city a few days ago. Col. L. was a native of North Carolina. His remains were taken to Jackson, Miss., for interment.

The report that Mr. Paris, the "gallant knight" who fell while practicing for the tournament at the Macon (Ga.) fair, had died is incorrect. He still lives, and was only slightly bruised by his ignoble fall.

The real estate valuation of Charleston, for the last year, and upon which taxes were assessed, was $29,020,790. The sales of goods and wares, and of cotton, during that period, amounted to above $30,000,000.

A Mechanical and Agricultural Association is being organized at Kansas City, Missouri, with a capital of $100,000, of which $35,000 has already been subscribed. One individual, ex-State Senator McGee, subscribes $10,000.

Since the East Alabama Fair there has been ten thousand dollars worth of vacant lots sold within the corporate limits of the city of Opelika. This looks a little like business—and bids fair to create a city of some magnitude.

James Ray, living near Kingston, Alabama, was taken from his house the other night by five persons in disguise and severely beaten and hung up several times, after which they proceeded to his house and robbed it of all the valuables they could find.

The Mississippi Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South will convene at Jackson on Wednesday, December 8th. A very full attendance is expected. The sessions of the conference will be held in the Masonic Hall. Bishop H. N. McTyierre will preside.

On the 22d ultimo, John H. and Louisa M. Williams were divorced by the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, Missouri, on application of the wife. Next day the couple became reconciled, and took the Council Bluff cars for a residence in California. "All's well that ends well."

In Alabama the demand for lands, especially on lease, is now greater than at any time since the close of the war. One tract containing 500 acres which rented last year for $1,000, is leased for 1870 at $1,700. Another, which was rented last year for 25 cents an acre, will cost $1 60 an acre for the coming year. Other instances are given of lands renting from $2 to $5 an acre.

Mrs. A. N. St. Clair arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 20th ult., on her travels through the territories and across the continent in her own carriage, having completed a journey of 12,000 miles, 4,000 of which was made in her own carriage, visiting all of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia. Her daughter, who projected this journey, died in Salt Lake, in January last.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill which takes away a part of the city charter of Mobile, and constitutes the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Attorney General (all Radicals) a Board of Commissioners, with power to appoint a Mayor and Aldermen who shall exercise plenary, executive, legislative and municipal authority. The change is effected by a bill of ten sections.

The negro girl, Malinda Morgan, who committed the fiendish offense a short time since, of burning to death the infant child of Mr. Henry Creasy, of Bedford county, Virginia, was tried by the County Court on Saturday last, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. This was one of the most diabolical crimes ever perpetrated. In the absence of the family, she placed the child on the fire and held it there until its limbs were burnt off. Hanging is too good for such a monster.

Col. Wm. B. Brown, an old citizen of Lynchburg, Va., was dangerously shot on Tuesday last in a singular manner. He was in the gun-shop of Mr. Fisher, who was examining a shot gun which had been brought in for repair, and which he supposed to be empty, when in some way the piece was discharged, the load striking the leg of Col. Brown, who was standing near by, between the knee and ankle, lacerating it in a shocking manner. A portion of both bones was torn away, and the flesh dreadfully torn. The gun was loaded with small shot, and the whole charge took effect.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "On the 25th ultimo Major Thomas Hays, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, was married in LaGrange, Georgia, to Miss G. T. Broughton, of that city, and passed through here next day, en route to Kentucky, with his fair bride, accompanied by her sister, Miss Kate Hays, and our popular and esteemed friend, Captain R. S. Spalding, of LaGrange. As one of Georgia's fair daughters has been captured and carried into Kentucky, we think it nothing but right and fair that Captain Spalding should retaliate by capturing one of Kentucky's daughters and bringing her home to Georgia. A fair exchange—or an exchange of fair ones—will be no robbery."

The cereal product of Europe in 1868, it is calculated, amounted to 4,754,616,604 imperial bushels, or 16 bushels to each inhabitant, while that of the United States amounted to 1,305,449,853, or 36 bushels per inhabitant. Of the product of Europe, 1,484,487,500 bushels were grown in the Russian possessions in Europe, 664,411,100 in North and South Germany, 717,215,906 in France, 571,834,765 in Austria and Hungary, 380,887,930 in Great Britain and Ireland, 191,669,418 in Italy, 204,875,890 in Spain, 129,446,658 in Roumania, and 120,000,000 in European Turkey.

Every man of ordinary intelligence in New York knows that the killing of A. D. Richardson, whatever may have been the character and condition of his morals, was deliberate murder. Any jury which shall render a verdict that it was not, will be a jury of twelve rogues. Let us wait and see how much right the New York organs have to talk as they habitually do about Kentucky juries and Southern juries. There is not, in all the West and South, a locality where murderers are in so little danger from the verdict of juries as they are in New York. The Ku-Klux, if driven out of the South, will be smart enough to make their abode in the commercial emporium of the nation.

One single block of tenement houses in the Sixth ward of New York city shelters 551 families comprising 2,537 persons, of whom 1,241 are adults, and 1,296 children. Most of the families have but one room apiece, and the aggregate amount of rent is about $60,000. There are also in the same block four large rectifying establishments, forty-nine beer saloons, two bakeries, three clothing stores, two slop-shops, five provision groceries, one primary school, and five brothels. The New York Commercial Advertiser exclaims: "What a striking commentary does this exhibit afford upon the grasping avarice of overreaching landlords, upon the foul impure surroundings of our aggregated humanity, and upon that mistaken philanthropy which, leaving those in our midst to grow up almost as savages, yearly dispatches large supplies of money, clothing, &c., to Afric's sunny clime, and India's coral strand!" Can anything like a parallel to this be found in all the South, which the Eastern Radicals are in the habit of stigmatizing as the abiding place of white semi-barbarians? Do even the Southern negroes, lazy and worthless as many of them are and huddled together as they are in some localities, approximate to such wretchedness and degradation?

The Legislature.

The Legislature meets at Frankfort to-morrow. It will not be the most important assembly which ever convened in Kentucky; but, nevertheless, very many important questions will come before it. It is only fair to say that the last Legislature was not a success. The people tried it in the balance and found it wanting. Let us look for better things on the part of the present Legislature. As we have already announced, our bureau at Frankfort will be in every respect both adequate and efficient. Mr. Wm. Anderson and Mr. Morris E. Jones, who represented us last winter, will continue to occupy the same positions. They will act under very liberal instructions, and we shall expect their reports to give satisfaction to the public. It is our purpose to deal as liberally with legislative affairs as we have directed our reporters to deal in the make-up of their reports. We have large and sincere hopes for the coming session. It embraces some of the best material in the State. It is thoroughly Democratic. But it shall be our care to treat its proceedings with candor; to speak frankly of its acts; to criticise its members with freedom; and to sacrifice no part, either of truth or independent journalism, because our friends happen to compose so large a majority. It should be the aim of us all, and it doubtless is the aim of most of us, to secure for the State the best possible government. This can only be done by conscientious and fearless investigation. From this no honest legislator will shrink, and we shall consider our duty to consist of nothing less. With these few prefatory remarks we wish the new Assembly God speed and good luck.

Virginia.

The Washington Republic, a Republican organ, said on the 24th ult.: "Reconstruction will be sharply overhauled. The substantial failure of orthodox Republicanism in Virginia, and its prospective failure in Texas, cannot and will not be blinked. The Old Dominion is likely to be severely cross-questioned, and is very possible to be excluded. Of course, this is very wrong, and in very bad faith; but, speaking after the manner of men, Congress doesn't intend to re-admit the expelled States without surety that they are safely and irrevocably Radical. This can be depended upon."

Yes, we suppose that it can be depended upon. The chances of Virginia for restoration to the Union upon the Radical theory of restoration are at the best exceedingly doubtful. The proceedings of the late Radical State convention at Richmond are not unlikely to exert a stronger influence on Congress than all the laws and facts in existence. The Virginia election was as fair an election as ever was held in that or in any State. All the requisitions of Congress, unjust and unequal as some of them were, were complied with. All the conditions imposed by that body were strictly and scrupulously fulfilled by the Conservatives, in order that there might be no excuse or pretext for the prolongation of the military occupancy of their State. The ballotting, the registry, and the counting of the votes, were conducted by General Canby, as thorough and ultra a Radical as can be found in the Radical service. Notwithstanding all the immense Radical advantages, seconded and promoted by the whole active influence of the administration, the Conservatives carried the State by a majority of more than twenty thousand, and even Canby indorsed the election as a perfectly fair and peaceable one. The Legislature, guided by the advice of Attorney General Hoar, advice fully indorsed by the other members of the Cabinet and by the President, has elected two U. S. Senators and ratified the fifteenth amendment, and the State, having thus done in good faith all that was asked of her as a condition of restoration, is now waiting for Congress to keep its own faith; but right here the Radical State Convention at Richmond and various Radical leaders in high political positions stride in and say, that, inasmuch as Virginia, in disregard of the known wishes of the Radical party, sustained Walker and his friends and not Wells and his friends, she is at the best of doubtful loyalty and must be kept in a condition of exclusion from the Union until future elections shall prove her worthy to be received.

The question of Virginia's exclusion or admission will probably come up in Congress very soon. At present, the result is a matter of great doubt in most minds. Much will probably depend upon what the President shall say in his message, and we incline to the opinion that he will declare, though perhaps very feebly, in favor of Virginia's admission. If he shall merely commend the whole matter to Congressional investigation, the probability is that Virginia, like Georgia, will be a long time in ascertaining whether she is in the Union or out of it, or half in and half out, or, like Dicky Dout's shirt-tail, a little in and a great deal out. The discussion will be earnest and vehement. The party of exclusion, it is said, will be led by Gen. Butler in the House and by Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, in the Senate. The party in favor of admission, we learn, will probably be led in the Senate by Mr. Conkling of New York, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois and in the House by Gen. Garfield of Ohio, and Judge Noah Davis of New York.

If we were simply partisans, we should rejoice at the exclusion of Virginia from Congress and the Union and the prolongation of the military tyranny hitherto established and maintained over her. To exclude her will be to keep the question of reconstruction before the people for an indefinite period, and the Radicals cannot afford to have that question kept before the people. It has damaged them hitherto, and, if continued, it will damage them more, far more, in the future. It will be pregnant with political death to them. They had better not dare to keep Virginia, the venerable mother of States, stretched longer upon the wheel of torture. Enough of her nerves have already cracked and parted. We warn you, Oh Radicals in Congress, and you, Oh Radicals out of Congress, to "let her up."

Ventilation.

If there be one thing more than another which the progress of scientific study has made manifest, it is that a constant and abundant supply of pure air is absolutely necessary to the preservation of health. Although no fact is better established than this, it is not so generally known, or realized, that foul air is a deleterious poison, and that it is the cause, according to writers on ventilation, of forty per cent. of all the deaths in our large cities. Perhaps there is no single known cause that produces so much disease and consequent unhappiness and death as foul air. Unless the lungs are freely and constantly fed with fresh air, the body will infallibly deteriorate in health and strength, and, from the little attention which is given to this important principle, it is not too much to say that every man, woman, and child in this city receives each day more or less detriment from breathing foul air. A perfectly healthy person is the rarest thing in the world. We are all more or less afflicted. The man who is not grunting to-day will be grunting to-morrow. No doubt an effect which is so general must be owing to one or more causes equally general. It may be an exaggeration to say, as has been said, that man's own breath, or impure air, is his greatest enemy, but it will scarcely be denied by any instructed man or woman that it is a frightful source of mischief and unhappiness. Though this proposition, thus stated, will not be disputed by any one whose opinion on such a matter is worth listening to, still, at the same time, we cannot help remarking that no branch of hygiene is so systematically disregarded as that which relates to the proper ventilation of our dwellings, churches, and public buildings in general. In the arrangement of our houses the object seems to be to make them as nearly air-tight as possible, contriving them so that in winter not only every possible inlet for fresh air, but every possible escape for bad air may be closed. As for churches, we all know what sort of an atmosphere most of them are provided with. It is an atmosphere which promotes drowsiness, and causes us only too often to accuse the preacher of dullness, when the real cause of our inability to keep awake is the contaminated air we are breathing. Next take our theaters and lecture halls. To visit them in summer is like taking a vapor bath, while in winter they are apt to be either too hot or too cold, and are sure to contain a sluggish air, overladen with carbonic acid, produced by the combustion of gas and the exhalations from our lungs, the effect of which is almost stifling, and sends many of us home with a headache. Still worse are our street and railway cars. There are few things more sickening than to travel in a crowded car on a cold day. And the strangest circumstance of all is, there is no reason under the sun why we should thus deprive ourselves of comfort and endanger our lives. There is no lack of fresh air about us that we need ever suffer for the want of it. The supply is absolutely unlimited, and it may be had at all times, and in all places, without money and without price. Yet, to vary the phraseology of the complaint of the ancient mariner, how often are we forced to exclaim air, air everywhere, and not an inch to breathe.

The foregoing remarks are suggested by the perusal of three lectures on ventilation in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, by Mr. Lewis W. Leeds. These lectures, which are brief, making a volume of less than sixty pages, have recently been published, and can probably be found at some of our book-stores. Those whose attention has already been drawn to the question of ventilation, will find Mr. Leeds' work a valuable contribution to the subject, and it will well repay them to read it. But this class—and it is an exceedingly small one—will not need much urging to read a fresh work on a subject, the immense importance of which they so fully appreciate. It is, however, by the unthinking many that such a book most needs to be studied. For their information it is proper to say that the book is not dull, dry, or difficult reading. It is written in a homely, entertaining style, and may almost be classified as light literature. Nor is Mr. Leeds a mere theorist upon the subject to which his book is devoted. He was employed during the war as special agent of the Quartermaster General, for the ventilation of Government hospitals, and his plans have been proven to work admirably in practice wherever he was permitted to introduce them. Indeed his system of ventilation and heating for hospitals received one of the grand prizes of the Paris exhibition. This surely is no slight evidence in favor of the practical value of his ideas and plans of ventilation. The only fault we find with the book is, that it is too brief; not sufficiently full and elaborate for the importance of the matter to which it relates. For this reason we shall not attempt to give a synopsis of its contents, but we will say to any one who takes a lively interest in the all-important subject of why we should and how we may furnish our houses with the proper supply of pure air, that he will find in Mr. Leeds' book much that he should, and will be grateful, to learn.

Meanwhile, a few extracts may serve to awaken interest in the subject, and those whose interest is thus excited may well believe Mr. Leeds when he says: "And from my own experience, and that of others whom I know to have given much attention to this subject, I can assure you, with the fullest confidence, that you will be amply rewarded for your care in this respect by increased health, strength, and happiness, and by the reasonable prospect of a long life."

As showing that there is something wrong in our theories and improper in our practice of ventilation, Mr. Leeds remarks that, "From the very best information we can command, and with the most accurate statistics at our disposal, we are forced to the conclusion that about forty per cent. of all the deaths that are constantly occurring are due to the influence of foul air. The Registrar of Records of New York gives nearly half the deaths in that city as resulting from this cause." And in another place he adds: "Consumption is almost entirely the result of breathing impure air. It is as preventable by the exclusive use of pure air as mania-a-potu or drunkenness is by the exclusive use of pure water. And see, too, what slaughter among the innocents—over twenty-five per cent. of the whole deaths were under one year of age. The infantile mortality is by many considered the most delicate sanitary test. But why does such an intelligent community as this so neglect its own interest?

"They have listened to and satisfied the first imperative demands of nature—shelter from the elements and warmth—and in doing this they have not brought into use that much higher order of intellect which can alone teach them how to supply, in connection with an agreeable warmth, an abundance of pure air in their otherwise air-tight houses."

Mr. Leeds refers to a large collection of tables of the analysis of air which accompanied a report to Congress, on warming and ventilating the capitol, which tables give the results of the analysis of the air "taken from all manner of places, from great elevations on the mountains and in balloons, from the valleys, from the center of the ocean, and from the middle of the continent, in cities and in the country, in winter and in summer, at night and in the day, and also the comparative analysis of the air out of doors and in houses," upon which he remarks that: "I think one of the most valuable lessons to be learned by the study of these tables is the uniform purity of the external atmosphere all over the world, even in large cities." He then notices that the tables of D. Angus Smith, of Manchester, giving the analysis of the air in the towns of Europe and North America, show the average amount of carbonic acid to be about seven and a half parts in ten thousand, which, as pure air contains only four and a half parts in ten thousand, denotes quite a perceptible contamination, and which is believed to be the highest average impurity that is produced by artificial means upon the air of any city in the world, and yet he goes on to say: "Considerable as this appears in this view, the additional amount of carbonic acid is only the proportion that would be added to the air, if unchanged, of a room fifteen feet square by a father, mother and three children, with a gas light, in seven minutes;" thus showing with what astonishing rapidity the internal air may be rendered impure if not constantly renewed by ventilation. Now what do these tables show as to the amount of carbonic acid in houses? We quote:

"In M. Dumas' lecture-room, at commencement of lecture 43.5, and at the close of lecture 67 parts in ten thousand. Now I think we are on the right track for discovering that mysterious poison that has carried so many of our friends to their graves, even in the very prime of life.

"Here we have dormitories, 53; do., 37; asylum, 17; school-room, 30; do., 56; Chamber of Deputies, 16; Opera Comique, parterre, 15; do., ceiling, 28; stable, 7; do., 14; hospital, Madrid, 30; do., do., 43; air of bedroom on rising in the morning, 48; the same after being ventilated two hours, 16; railroad car, 34; workshop, Munich, 19; full room, do., 22; lecture-room, 33; beer-saloon, 49; and worst of all is a well-filled school-room, 72 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000.

"This, I think, is enough. Here we have the solution of the whole mystery.

"It is not in the external atmosphere that we must look for the greatest impurities, but it is in our own houses that the blighting, withering curse of foul air is to be found. We are thus led to the conclusion *that our own breath is our greatest enemy.*

"We have thus traced the scourge of foul air to our houses, and much of it to our bed-rooms. The next question is how to get clear of it." For the elucidation of that question, however, we must refer the reader to Mr. Leeds' lectures, as we have already exceeded our available limits. But to our mind it seems a question of such absorbing importance that we could not understand how any man or woman, not capable of answering it, could resist a desire to read its solution for themselves in Mr. Leeds' very excellent little book.

General Grant makes fewer mistakes, in the choice of the men whom he would trust, than any American who was ever distinguished either in military or civic command.—[Pitts. Gazette.

Was it no mistake to appoint Washburne Secretary of State? Was it no mistake to appoint him Minister to France? Was it no mistake to appoint Stewart Secretary of the Treasury when he was disqualified by law? Was it no mistake to appoint poor old Borie Secretary of the Navy? No mistake to appoint Sickles Minister to Spain? No mistake to appoint Ashley Governor of Montana? No mistake to appoint Butterfield Sub-Treasurer of New York? No mistake—but why stretch out the catalogue to "the crack of doom"?

☞ Senator Brownlow is on his way to Washington. Although extremely feeble, he is determined to spite all good citizens by taking his seat. Nothing but his malignity keeps him alive. It constitutes his entire vital principle. He is sustained by the stimulant of his own gall as some people in the last stages of disease are by brandy.

☞ The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his discourse at the funeral of the late A. D. Richardson, expressed or implied his belief that Richardson has gone to heaven and that Mrs. McFarland will follow him there. Mr. Beecher probably sees that he must set heaven's gate very wide open lest he fail to get in himself.

☞ It is no exaggeration to say that there are many parts of the South that are really in no better condition than Mexico.—[Phila. North American (Radical.)

The condition of the South is what long years of Radical domination in Congress have made it by means of martial law, the freedmen's bureau, negro enfranchisement, white disfranchisement, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A short time ago about one hundred and twenty of our best citizens had their hydrants closed and the water stopped in consequence of delay in the payment of their water rents.—[New Orleans Republic.

We thought that the best citizens of New Orleans could pay for their water, though we feared that a good many of them couldn't pay for their whisky.

☞ The United States authorities, on the 1st inst., broke up thirty illicit stills in New York and Brooklyn. There are a good many other illicit establishments there that can't be broken up so easily.

☞ When McFarland was told of Richardson's death, he said that it was "unfortunate but couldn't be helped." That's what we may say when we hear of McFarland's hanging.

☞ Every office-seeker gets an appointment of some kind, but generally it is a dis-appointment.

☞ Sumner is lecturing on "caste." When Butler talks about "cast," his theme is all in his eye.

CITY ITEMS.

For the Holidays.

A most acceptable holiday gift will prove to be a fine porcelain picture. To avoid disappointment, secure them now at Stowe's gallery, corner of Fourth and Green streets.

Artistic Bow.

This beautiful new bow for sale only at Cook & Sewell's, 230 West Main street.

☞ For anything in the way of china, glass fancy goods, toys, &c., go to the China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, where you will find an immense stock of everything in any of the above goods. Below we publish a few of the leading articles, by which it will be seen that they are selling goods at lower rates than any other house in the city:

Stone china dining sets, 135 pieces, $22.
French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $9.
Stone china chamber sets, 11 pieces, $4 50.
Gold-band tea sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
French china dinner sets, 135 pieces, $45.
Stone china dining plates, per dozen, $1 50.
Stone china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces 75c.
Pressed glass goblets, per dozen, $1 00.
Glass sets, 38 pieces, $3.

And the immense stock of fancy goods and toys at a still greater reduction.

Russian Braces,

with patent lever buckle, at Cook & Sewell's 230 West Main street.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ Old furniture, spring mattresses and sofas can be repaired and made almost as good as new by J. B. Deen, at either of his shops, southwest corner Twelfth and Market, or No. 12 East Market, between First and Brook.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

Burlingame Collar.

The best fitting collar made. Cook & Sewell have it.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Furs Lower Than the Lowest.

300 sets Ladies' Furs of all grades offered at an actual sacrifice at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. n28SuW&Su

Panic.

A large quantity of Ladies' Cloaks of cloth and beaver from $3 50 upwards at panic prices at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. n28SuW&Sun

VELVET CLOAKS.

The largest stock at LEVI'S CLOAK AND FUR HOUSE. no26frsututhsu

☞ Waiters and Tea Trays, Block Tin Ware, Dusters and Brushes, Glass Ware, and new goods in general arriving at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. d3d3

☞ Glass Shades, all shapes and sizes, at low prices---the assortment of the city---at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. d3d3

PLUSHES

in rose, blue, purple, white and sultana colors for opera cloaks, at LEVI'S CLOAK AND FUR HOUSE. no26frsututhsu

Lyons Velvets,

direct importation, at less than New York cost, finest goods of the kind in the market, bound to be closed out regardless of loss, at Madame S. Aaron's, south side Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. n28SuW&Su

Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents. Cheapest Place in the City.

D. J. Murray's, wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for babies or children, superior to anything in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your croquet sets and games of every variety; also work-boxes and goods of every description for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel. no26 dlm

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.
au15-dtf I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 dt

CITY ITEMS.

Prices Reduced.

Cook & Sewell, artistic tailors, 230 Main street, adjoining the Louisville Hotel, being desirous of reducing their stock of winter goods, offer to fill all orders with which they may be favored during the coming week at greatly reduced prices. Call at once and see their very fine stock, and remember that they guarantee satisfaction.

☞ Beautiful porcelain pictures, for Christmas gifts, painted and plain photographs, &c.; cheapest and best in the city. J. C. Elrod has now in his employ one of the best artists, just from New York. Old gallery No. 136 Main street.

☞ Another fine stock of hosiery and underwear just opened at the Stocking Factory, No. 148 Market street. J. C. WOOD & CO.

Don't Read This,

as it will guide you to the cheapest place to procure bargains in Ladies' and Children's Furs and Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps. Parties will consult their own interest and call on Preuser & Wellenvoss, 56 Market, between Second and Third, for the above goods. N. B.—Furs repaired on short notice.

Apples! Apples! Apples!

500 barrels New York pippins.
1,000 do Roman Beauties, in shipping order.
In store and for sale.
WHITNEY, BROWN & CO.,
No. 19 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ten per cent. will be added to all city taxes not paid before December 10th, 1869.
A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

HAVANA HOUSE.

No. 162, south side Jefferson street, near Fifth. Upman, 20c; La Rose de Santiago, 15c; Figaro, large, 15c; do. small, 12 1-2c; imported large African, 20c; do. small, 12 1-2c; Key West Principe, 15c; Henry Clay, 10c, and all other favorite imported and domestic brands.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by
de5 dlm C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

Grand rush of housekeepers to secure the great bargains now offering at Rogers' House furnishing Emporium, 146, South side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Remember the goods are only to be offered at the very low prices for a short time. de5 3t

☞ China bouquets, and a large assortment of Christmas presents, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. de5 d6

AT COST! AT COST!! for 30 days, ladies' misses' and children's boots and shoes, at BURWINKLE'S, 119 Fourth street.

Do you intend to buy a set of blank books for the new year? Go to the Assignee's great closing sale, 162 Main street, and save 50 per cent.

☞ There will be a grand masquerade at Beck's Hall Wednesday, December 22d.

Astracan, velvet and cloth cloaks at remarkably low prices, at Mad. F. LANG'S, 295, N. E. cor. Eighth and Market. de5 sun&wed

☞ Read the advertisement of Blum Brothers.

HAVANA HOUSE, NEW CIGAR STORE.

Just opened, a large assortment of imported Havana cigars, at No. 162, south side Jefferson street, near Fifth.

Direct from France.

We have just received 17 casks FRENCH CHINA, gold band and plain white, consisting of DINNER, TEA, and TETE-A-TETE SETS, TOILET SETS, and a full line of TABLE WARE, which we offer at exceedingly LOW FIGURES.
J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
de5 d6 96 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

A BARGAIN.

100 all-wool Beaver Cloaks in colors, new styles, at $5 apiece, at LEVI'S CLOAK AND FUR HOUSE. no26frsututhsu

The great reduction in prices of books, stationery and blank books will continue until E. B. T. & Co.'s stock is all sold.
THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.

AT COST! AT COST!!

Burt's, Miles' and King's make of shoes, at BURWINKLE'S, 119 Fourth street.

Those "sweet little bonnets and hats," very stylish and cheap, at Mad. F. LANG'S, 295, N. E. cor. Eighth and Market. de5 sun&wed

$5,000 Worth

ladies', misses' and children's furs, to be closed out in thirty days, regardless of cost.
THOS. McSHANE.

TRY THE NEW CIGAR STORE, No. 162 Jefferson street, near Fifth, the best and cheapest cigars in the city.

ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

146 Market, south side, between Fourth and Fifth. House-keepers, one and all, remember all the goods contained in the splendid assortment is now being offered at prices lower than ever, as the goods must be out by the close of the year. Call while lines are complete. d3d3

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. de3 dlm

The most fashionable styles of dresses, walking suits and bridal outfits, made to perfection, at Mad. F. LANG'S, 295, N. E. cor. Eighth and Market. de5 sun&wed

BOYS' VELOCIPEDES,

and every kind of toy, at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146, south side Market between Fourth and Fifth streets. de5 3t

MARRIED.

THOMAS—AUSTIN—In St. John's Church, Dec. 2, by the rector, Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, EDMOND J. THOMAS, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss LOUISE C. AUSTIN, of this city.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

GILL—THOMAS—Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. Brush, CHAS. A. GILL, of this city, to FANNIE, daughter of Wm. K. Thomas.

LEWIS—WALLACE—Dec. 1, 1869, in Woodford county, at the residence of her uncle, Samuel B. Wallace, Miss LOUISA WALLACE and Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS, of Franklin county.

McKNIGHT—PORTER—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., by Rev. J. G. Williamson, Mr. WILLIAM McKNIGHT, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ATTIA PORTER, youngest daughter of Judge William A. Porter, of Corydon, Ind.

DIED.

RICHARDS—At his residence, in this city, on Friday, Dec. 3, 1869, JACOB RICHARDS, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral service will take place at Asbury Chapel, on the Point, at 10 o'clock this morning. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Memphis and Wheeling papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

We publish with pleasure the following lines on the death of JIMMIE W. JOHNS, Jr., receiving clerk of the ill-fated steamer United States, who was lost on the night of the 4th of December, 1868. His body was recovered on the third day and sent to his disconsolate parents. He was born in Louisville December 27th, 1844. His body now rests in that beautiful City of the Dead, Cave Hill Cemetery. "It is said that the receiving clerk on the United States was the very last man to leave the boat. He kept with the ladies, placing life-preservers around them, until the vessel was ready to sink. After working to the last moment to save the lives of others he found it too late to save his own life. He perished in the flames of the burning oil on the surface of the water. Mr. Johns died a hero:"

Tender and loving, and lofty and brave,
Sank he to a-sober heart 'neath the rough wave;
Perished none worthier, truer than he,
O'er earth's broad expanse, on the land or the sea.
Gentle, yet manly, his spirit grew strong
In defense of the right or resistance of wrong.
Forbearing to others, himself he ne'er spared;
And happy those hearts that his tender love shared;
For deep as the depths of the sea his firm truth,
Yet sparkling and warm with the impulse of youth.
Unyielding to self, to his friends ever kind,
Their sorrows were his, to their faults he was blind.
As a brother scarce equaled, a son unsurpassed,
His virtues will live while fond memory shall last.
E'en in the wild death hour—wild with the glare
Of the wave-lapping flames and the shrieks of despair,—
A man, in the might of his manhood so brave,
He stood with his strong arm extended to save;
Unappalled mid the crash of the wreck and the gleam
That revealed the wild woe of the death-lighted stream;
Not counting his own life as dear, if to save
Another, he sank 'neath the fire lit wave,
And so, when at last, mid wild cries of despair,
That burdened with terror the flame heated air,
He saw that no longer his strong arm could save
A stranger or friend from the death-lighted grave,
He stood for a moment calm, fearless and strong,
Forgetting, mayhap, o'er the deeds of the wrong,
And wrapping his mantle of manhood so pure,
So strong, and so noble, so firm and secure,
Close, close round his spirit, he parted the flame
At one steady bound, with his young, manly frame.
Ah! a loving father—a mother, or friend—
Mayhap the bright angels beheld him descend;
And unclasping the casket, took out the pure gem
Of his noble young soul, for their bright diadem,
And quick, on their swift wings the jewel they bore
To the bosom of the blest on the beautiful shore.
LOUISVILLE, 1869. L. C. D.

WM. KENDRICK'S

STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Pearls, and Coral, with Silver and Plated Ware, Mantle Clocks, &c., in great variety.

Presents a good opportunity for making selections suited to the holidays. Call at my New Store, No. 114 Main, bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
de5 dlm

Diamonds and Pearls

JUST received at WM. KENDRICK'S.
de5 dlm

JURGENSON, JACOCUT, AND OTHER FINE WATCHES

AT de5 dlm WM. KENDRICK'S.

Attention Everybody!

BUFFALO STEAKS, Prairie Grouse, Squirrels and Rabbits, Choice Fat Chickens, Bone Grass Butter, Venison Steaks, Pre'e Quail, Choice Fat Turkeys, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Eggs.
Cranberries and everything else nice at
DOW, BROOKS & CO.'S,
d4 d2 112 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jel deodly

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. oc23 deod3m

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
se25 d&wfm

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

[illegible]

It not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,

107 FOURTH ST.,

Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.
se28 SuW&Th

We will sell out the balance of our new and fresh stock of

Ladies' Furs!

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Prime Mink Sets	$35 00
Prime Mink Sets, dark	30 00
Very Dark Extra Hudson Bay Mink Sets	45 00
Opera Sets at	8 00

We have also made an important reduction in our beautiful natural Hudson Bay Sables.

GREEN & GREEN,

FOURTH AND MAIN.

de5 d3

Magnificent Enterprise!

511 Prizes, $314,320

Tickets Five Dollars.

Legal Prize Scheme,

Popularly known as the "HENDERSON, KY., LAND SALE," granted a SPECIAL CHARTER by the Kentucky Legislature, and indorsed by the Governor, the United States Senators, and 500 of the most prominent citizens of Kentucky.

Capital Prize - - $150,000.
Smallest Prize - - $80 00.

comprising the richest Ohio River Bottom Tobacco Land and most valuable City Lots in Henderson county, Ky. None of this property is worth less than $200 per acre cash in gold; and most of it is worth from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre. Besides the above prizes, there is one prize of $5,000 in currency, two of $1,200 each, and four of $600, which go to the winners of the first seven prizes respectively. Final drawing will take place DECEMBER 28, 1869, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. In order to avoid the rush of the last few days, and have your tickets properly registered, buy AT ONCE of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:
L. L. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
S. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

Special City Club Agents:
W. SCOTT GLORE, Third and Jefferson streets.
DAKE & HELMUS, Fourth street.
R. H. SINGLETON, Fourth street. de5 dtf

CHRISTMAS SALE

AT THE

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 15, 16, and 17.

THE ladies of the Church of the Messiah (Rev. J. H. Heywood, Pastor,) will hold a sale on the days mentioned for the purpose of raising funds for furnishing the new church now in process of erection on the corner of Fourth and York streets. An endless variety of fancy as well as useful articles, made by the ladies and their friends, will be offered for sale at reasonable prices, affording a rare opportunity for the purchase of Christmas Presents.
de5 d&SuW&F

At Cost, for Cash!

WE will sell at cost our entire stock of French, English, and American Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., from this date until the 1st of February next, at which time Mr. J. M. Melborne, our senior partner, will retire from the firm. The business will then be continued at our present stand by Mr. R. G. Merrell, the junior partner, and for the last three years cutter of the establishment, in which department he has earned a reputation for skill second to none in the city. All parties indebted to the old firm of J. M. Melborne & Co., or the present firm of Melborne & Merrill, will please settle their accounts as early as possible, or when presented. de5 deod10

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED!

NEW PATTERNS OF

LACE CHEMISETTES,
Embroidered Chemisettes,
Puffed Illusion Chemisettes,
Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions,
Black Lace Flounces at very low prices,
Also, to close out, Embroidered Table Covers at cost price, at the

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth street.

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.

de5

Cloakings.

2 CASES extra Chinchillas, assorted colors;
1 case Astracan;
1 case Velveteen;
2 cases Felt Chinchillas;
4 pcs Silk Velvet Cloakings;
Received and for sale by
de5 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Cassimeres, &c.

1 CASE Edereton Beavers;
3 cases Empire Doeskins;
2 cases Ellis Cassimeres;
3 cases Leicester Tweeds;
4 cases Repellants, assorted colors;
12 pcs French Coatings;
5 pcs Hilger's Overcoating;
Received and for sale by
de5 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Shawls and Skirts.

3 CASES Paisley Broche Shawls;
1 case Todmorden "
15 cases Watervliet double and single Shawls;
6 cases Breakfast, assorted brands;
25 doz Gilbert's Balmorals;
10 doz "Queen of the West" Balmorals;
20 doz Pontoosuc "
20 doz Peabody "
5 cases Boulevard Skirts, stamped;
1 " " " Embossed;
1 " " " Embroidered;
1 case Grand Duchess Skirts;
Received and for sale by
de5 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

Silks.

50 PCS plain colored Dress Silk;
25 pcs black Rep "
25 pcs plain black "
Received and for sale by
de5 JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.

RAMSAY & JAEGER,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

160 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures, to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted. de4 Su, W&Fm

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Important to Housekeepers!

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED, made as good as new—in fact better, being made more clean than when first picked. 131 Fifth st., bet. Jefferson and Green. n28 Su13 T. R. LENTSCH.

D. S. BENEDICT & SONS,

General Commission Merchants,

111 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CONSIGNMENTS and orders for purchases will receive prompt and careful attention. n28 dlm

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ROYAL

Insurance Company,

Of Liverpool and London,

On the First Day of January, 1869.

CAPITAL,

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000!

A Special Fund of $200,000 Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany, New York.

A detailed statement is on file in the Auditor's office, in Frankfort, [illegible]. The Royal Insurance Company offers undoubted security, and prompt payment of losses without the usual discount. JOHN BARBEE, Agent, Office, No. 9, Merchants' Bank Building.
n17 deod3

AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Assets.....$172,798 83
Liabilities.....17,765 41

As per statement from D. Howard Smith, Auditor, on file in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Jefferson county, Ky.

O'BANNON & DAVIS, AGENTS,

Office, No. —, East Side Third Street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 19, 1869.

This is to certify that O'Bannon & Davis, as agents of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company, of New York, N. Y., at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said O'Bannon & Davis, as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at their office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[Signed.] D. HOWARD SMITH.
[Seal] no27 d18

J. ESTEN COOKE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 190 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.
German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $800,000.
Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $178,897 45.
No connection with the Board of Underwriters.
Risks taken on their merits. au25 SW&Fm

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Darragh, Garret Emerson, and Patrick McCrory, carrying on the Iron Foundry business, under the name and style of Darragh, Emerson & Co., at the Star Foundry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by the firm of Darragh, McCrory & Co., successors to Darragh, Emerson & Co.
JOHN DARRAGH,
GARRET EMERSON,
PAT. McCRORY.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1869.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN DARRAGH, PATRICK McCRORY, and JOHN WESTON have this day associated themselves as partners, under the firm name of Darragh, McCrory & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Iron Foundry business as successors of the firm of Darragh, Emerson & Co. this day dissolved.
JOHN DARRAGH,
PAT. McCRORY,
JOHN WESTON.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1869. de5 d3

Dissolution.

THE partnership between B. W. and C. J. Jenkins, under the style of B. W. Jenkins & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. B. W. Jenkins will continue the business, and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm, and will pay its debts.
B. W. JENKINS,
C. J. JENKINS.
de5

Notice.

THE Furniture Manufacturing firm of Greve, Buhrlage & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Wiebold retiring. The firm will hereafter be conducted by Henry Greve, Wm. Buhrlage, and Julius Eschman, under the old firm name of Greve, Buhrlage & Co.
HENRY GREVE,
WILLIAM BUHRLAGE,
JULIUS ESCHMAN.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1869.

WE have removed our Furniture Warerooms from Main and Brook streets to our new and commodious wareroom building adjoining our Factory, on the corner of Fifteenth and Portland avenue, where we will at all times be pleased to welcome our friends and the public.
GREVE, BUHRLAGE & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1869. n18 dlm

RELIGIOUS.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture: "The Papal Power in its Relations to Modern Civilization."

Notice.

REV. J. McKENDREE RILEY, D. D., will preach at the Market-street M. E. Church, bet. Eighth and Ninth, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening. The public are invited to attend. de4 d2

Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church.

THIS church will be open for divine service on Sabbath morning the 5th inst. Preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Messick of the Methodist church. d4 d2

New Jerusalem Church.

SERVICE at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. every Sabbath, in the Chapel, on the north side Chestnut, between Second and Third streets. n7 Su6*

MEETINGS.

G. A. R.

GRANT ENCAMPMENT, Post No. 1, will meet Monday night, December 6, at 7 o'clock, at Trades' Assembly Hall, north side Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, for work in the third degree. It is important that all members in good standing attend this meeting. J. W. BARBEE, P. C.

REMOVAL.

W. H. McKNIGHT.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to show his large and varied stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAINS, SHADES, &c., in his New Store, 140 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.
de4 dlm W. H. McKNIGHT.

Removed.

WE have removed the warerooms of the Louisville Glass Works from Sixth street to No. 115 Main street, five doors above Fourth street, north side.
n27 SJ12&E13 KRACK, REED & CO.

Removal.

DR. R. H. SINGLETON has removed his office and residence to No. 71 West Jefferson, between Second and Third, north side. n19 dlm

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

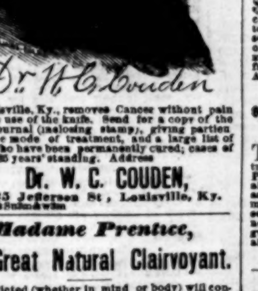
W. B. Hamilton is a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh ward. de4 te

FOR DOOR-KEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL GLANTON, of Ballard, as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. de3 d*

We are authorized to announce BEN. F. CONNELL, of Trimble county, as a candidate for Door-keeper to the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. n28 d1Dec7

CANCERS! CANCERS!



OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,

135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

no24 W&Sund&wtim

Madame Prentice,

The Great Natural Clairvoyant.

THE afflicted (whether in mind or body) will consult her on all matters pertaining to the present or future. She cures drunkenness, fever sores, and cancers, and makes a specialty of general debility in females. Hundreds will attest to the efficacy of her remedies. Her medicines are vitalizing and invigorating. In every case they restore the vigor of youth restored in an incredibly short time. Residence, Market st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh, south side. Has nice rooms and can accommodate a few boarders. n18 d3mod

ZAHN & RANKIN'S

Southern Standard Scale Works,

361 Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Between Ninth and Tenth, is the best place to buy Scales. All kinds and sizes of Hay, Stock, Platform, Counter, and Beam Scales always on hand, warranted equal to any made, and prices low. n19 eodlm&wtim

W. H. SHERMAN,

Interior Decorator & Upholsterer,

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods of all descriptions,

338 Main street, 2 doors above DePauw House,

NEW ALBANY, Ind

REFERENCES:

Louisville—J. Bridgeford, Ed. Wilder.
New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, R. G. McCord, John S. McDonald, L. Bradley, Mrs. Lapsley.
New York—Y. P. Chols and B. L. Solomons & Sons.
Paris—M. De Cripeny, Rue de Madeline. n13 eodlm

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS

(Torrey's Patent), the Only Durable Kind in Use.

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot

This article is made of vulcanized rubber, cemented into narrow oak, walnut and white moldings. It is very durable, and will effectually close the cracks around doors and windows, making it [illegible]. Any house can be kept warm during the winter [illegible].

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street,

Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. oc13 d6m-F,Su&Tu

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

W. M. DAVIS. JNO. STORTS. JNO. MANGOLD. T. H. CAMPBELL.

DAVIS, STORTS, & CO.

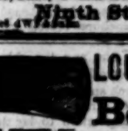
SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX.

Kentucky Planing Mill

Door, Blind, & Sash Manufacturers, & Dealers in All Kinds of Building Lumber, Rough & Dressed.

Ninth Street, near Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

oc1 4w



LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Edge Tools.

Tobacco and Planing Knives made to any pattern. Mill Picks, Stone Cutters' and other tools made to order. All tools warranted. Send for price list.
FACTORY—Corner Seventh and [illegible]. ☞ Orders and job work can be [illegible].

Office, No. 89 Fourth Street

AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S.

oc1 deodlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor W. A. Strozzie

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has spare hours each day which he could devote to teaching and instructing any person young or old, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French language by private lessons, should they honor his services by engaging him. For terms, inquire at his office, 248 West Broadway, or address at drug stores, corner of Seventh and Broadway.

For Sale—A Valuable Cotton Plantation.

THE cotton plantation situated on Bayou Vidal, in Madison parish, Louisiana, belonging to the succession of R. C. and W. G. Dunbar, will be offered for sale by the sheriff said parish on the 1st day of January, 1870. There are 2,500 acres in the tract. Splendid steam gin, good dwelling and quarters, and plenty of hands.

Terms—$30,000 cash; balance in one, two, three, and four years.

The above plantation is six miles from the Mississippi river and twenty-five miles from Vicksburg.

For particulars address W. B. Brockett, Vicksburg, Miss. de4 d1Dec25

Wisdom is Better than Gold.

IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE for the Married and those contemplating Matrimony. Send your address with two stamps to J. HARFORD, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

Louisville Chancery Court.

John Kennedy's Adm'r
vs.
John Kennedy's Heirs, &c. } No. 20,075.

THE creditors of John Kennedy, deceased, are notified to present their claims before me, proven according to law, on or before December 15, 1869.
de5 d3 THOS. P. SMITH, Com'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

L. Giles vs. Bernard Ogle's Administrator—No. 22,816.

THE creditors of Bernard Ogles, deceased, are notified to present and prove their claims before me according to law on or before the 1st of January 1870.
de5 d3 THOS. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

Relief to Rent-payer.—Chance for Homes.

SQUARE No. 4 in Portland, beautifully graded, and south of the street car road to Louisville only a short distance, is mapped off and will be sold in lots of 26½ feet front by 118 feet to a 12-foot alley, on truly liberal and convenient terms. Hardly a more desirable property could be offered. It is convenient to the excellent Twelfth Ward school, the market, the Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches. It is directly in the line of improvements so actively developing in this direction, and inevitably must grow up at an early day to a dense population. The objects to get all good mechanics and others who will make substantial homes like improvements. For particulars apply to
BOONE & BOONE,
No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.
de5 Sutf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas T. Shreve are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will please call and make payment to me at my store, No. 70 West Main st.
D. P. FAULDS,
n21 deod9 Executor of T. T. Shreve.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of S. W. Garr, deceased, all persons owing the estate will please call and settle, and those having claims will certify them according to law and present them for payment.
de4 d2 JOHN C. DOWNING.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, coughs, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 12 lbs, $18. The Revalenta Chocolate, 12 cups, $1 25; [illegible] pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 319 West Main.
no23 d3m

Rio Coffee.

613 BAGS prime to choice Rio Coffee just received and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
d4 d3 34 Fourth street.

Rice.

100 BBLS. prime rice just received and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
d4 d3 34 Fourth street.

New Orleans Sugar.

78 HHDS. fair to strictly choice new crop New Orleans sugar arriving by railroad and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
d4 d3 34 Fourth street.

Robbery.

HAVING been robbed on the morning of the 28th of November, I will give one-third of all or parts of the stolen property which may be recovered; also, $100 for the apprehension or conviction of the depredators. S. R. BIRSENTHAL,
de5 d6* 8 West Market st., bet. 1st and 2d.

Notice to Shoe Dealers.

WE are making and have on hand a fine assortment of Ladies' Glove Kid, French Morocco, Tampico, French Calf, and Lasting Gaiters in every style. The trade is invited to call and examine our work. McCORMAC & CULLEN,
n30 dtf 135 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth.

Laborers Wanted.

5,000 LABORERS wanted to work on levees in Madison, Pointe Coupee, St. James and Jefferson parishes, La. Work is commenced. Wages $30 per month and board. Apply at the works, or to F. J. KENNEDY, Contractor, No. 56½ Baronne st., New Orleans, La. n30 dim

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriage, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc17 dim

Something New.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the manufacturer sole agents for the State of Kentucky for the sale of the celebrated Aluminium Pens. These pens are almost exclusively in use in all the Government Departments in Washington, and are indorsed by all the leading banking and commercial houses and public schools throughout the country as the best steel pens ever made. They do not change the color of red ink, and each pen is guaranteed as durable as 3 ordinary steel pens, and all perfect in a box. Samples can be had gratis of
SHERRILL, PRATT & CO., Stationers,
n28 dlm Louisville, Ky.

To the Public.

LOUIS WEBER is the only authorized agent for the sale of Sands' Ale for Louisville and vicinity. FRED. A. WEHBLE, Sec.
Sands' Ale Brewing Company
Louisville, Nov. 22, 1869. n27 dlm

Pure Oil for Railroads, Steamboats and Machine Shops.

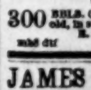
WE are Agents and in constant supply of Western Virginia lubricating oil, 30 gravity. We sell but the one kind and offer it in its pure natural state at a low price. It will be shipped to any point required at regular rates.
no24 d3 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Seed Oats.

ONE car of the celebrated "Surprise" and three cars white and black Northern seed oats now due and for sale by
no24 d3 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Whisky.

160 BBLS. Nelson county (Ky.) pure copper-distilled sour-mash whisky, made as made years ago by H. McKenna—capacity 2 bushels a day; also, 60 barrels of other brands, one year old, and 20 barrels 3 years old, in store and for sale by
PHILLIPS & SCALLY,
n11 dim No. 47 Main st., Louisville, Ky.



Mules for Sale.

[illegible] head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
au21 dif R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
mh6 dtf

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 207 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au23 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869, to execute the following work:
To grade Fifth street from the south side of Ormsby avenue to the north side of Ormsby avenue.
To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the west side of Sixth street, between Lexington and Kentucky streets.
The above work to be done in accordance with the ordinances requiring the same to be done.
Also to fill the approaches at each end of the new bridges over Beargrass creek.
The above work to be done in accordance with the resolution directing the same to be done.
Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each of the above works.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all the bids. JOHN G. BUNCE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1869.

Proposals for Coal.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 30, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Friday the 31st of December, 1869, for furnishing such quantity of best Pittsburg coal as may be required at this depot from Jan. 1, 1870, to June 30, 1870.
The coal is to be delivered at such places and in such quantities as the officer in charge may direct.
The right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Coal."
By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. A. POTTER,
n30 d6 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents until 11 o'clock A. M. the 11th of December next, at the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Ky. Bids may be made in whole or in portion thereof, per the plans and specifications of the Commissioners. Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors for the faithful performance of the work.
A. C. VALLANDIGHAM,
R. C. HILL,
R. C. HUDSON,
Nov. 13, 1869—dtd Commissioners.

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BULTON & STOCKTON.........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc11 dl

GALT HOUSE

Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

se9 dim

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant,

No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

au3 dim

FORTUNE TELLER

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, and Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business, the same as if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Also Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au11 W&Sutf

Until the 1st of January, 1870,

Positively and truly will be sold at and below cost, a large stock of

French, German, and Domestic Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. Hoe of Ladies' Underwear, [illegible] Goods, Cuffs and Collars, Embroideries, elegant Jet and Fancy French Jewelry, Crosses, Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Charms, Ladies' Companions, Gentlemen's Smoking Companions, &c.

All suitable for holiday presents, at

TRAGER'S CORSET BAZAAR,

6 Masonic Temple (Silver Sign),
Fourth st., near Green, Louisville, Ky.
de3 d6

F. Pedretti, Frescoe Artist

IS now prepared to do all kinds of fine Frescoe, and respectfully calls the attention of those wishing this kind of work to the work done in the Galt house and in the residences of Messrs. D. Newcomb, J. M. Robinson, Jas. Todd, Lee Richardson, and others, Louisville, Ky., and the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.
Communications may be had with him by calling on or addressing Maldoon, Bullett & Co., 105 Green st., Louisville, Ky.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. [See testimonials in circulars.] He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case when properly used.
R. H. MUNHON, Proprietor,
Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville.
CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.
n14 SuWe&Frtm

Notice to Shippers.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4, 1869.

NO freight will be received for points on the N. & N. W. Railroads until further notice.
de4 dtf A. BROADDUS.

NEW SHOE STORE!

HEERY'S,

(Late of Savannah, Georgia,)

113 FOURTH STREET, between Jefferson and Market, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS. All goods guaranteed to be of the first quality. N. B.—Mr. Garraty, Foreman. n28 d3m

Bourbon County

Copper Distilled Whiskies,

OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lee AAA, 4 years old.
[illegible] " Glen Lee AA, 3 " "
[illegible] " Glen Lee A, 2 " "
[illegible] " Glen Lee BB, 1 " "

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old.
[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 " "
[illegible] bbls Nolin, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
oc29 23 Main st., bet. First and Second.

NOTICE.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS

ARE sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally at retail price in Louisville $1 per bottle. Hereafter we will meet positively decline to sell these Bitters at retail.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents,
23 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.
n24

Courier-Journal.
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 5 AND 6.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Miss Thackeray.

Thackeray's daughter, Anna Isabella (who has never married but devotes herself exclusively to letters), is perhaps the freshest and most original, though by no means the most profuse, of the female writers of Great Britain. Her "Story of Elizabeth" is certainly a jewel; and her sketches, collected and strung together under the title of "Five Old Friends and a Young Prince," (how Thackerayish that is!) are just as quaint as quaint can be. These, with two additional stories, are issued by Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, in a neat little green ("household") volume, which has been received by Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., of this city. It will be found delightful fireside reading.

II.

"Dates."

The ways of modern scholarship have been made very plain and open if not very easy. Everywhere the student goes, he finds a mile post, and he can hardly miss his destination if he pursues the broad, straight thoroughfare which, even by night, is illuminated by dictionaries and encyclopideas as thick as lamp-posts in a public street. It was not always so; and when, in 1841, Joseph Haydn issued his "Chronicle of Dates," it was both a god-send and a wonder. It is still one of the most useful books of reference extant, and we are glad to see that the Harpers have revised and republished it, bringing it down to the present time under the title of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates." This title explains the character of the work, and it is only necessary to add that it is the most universal, if not the most elaborate, compilation of facts, prepared for ready service, which has ever been made by any one. The Harpers have caused it to be edited with a view of the needs of the American reader.

III.

From Franklin Square.

James Greenwood, the "London Casual," has but recently come to be known as a most graphic and instructive writer, as he is certainly a most diligent seeker after truth of every sort. His latest book is rather out of the line of his moral and social researches, treating of the "Wild Sports of the World." It is illustrated profusely, and issued by the Harpers, who also stand as sponsors to Edmond Yates' "Wrecked in Port," and a new book of Arctic explorations of Hartwig, "The Polar World." We published, a day or two ago, the advertisement of this thoroughly enterprising and busy house. What a pity it is that they do not keep politics out of their otherwise excellent serial publications! Won't some one go and break Nast's head and cause the "disappearance" of George William Curtis, who is the best of American essayists and the very worst of New York politicians? 'Tis about time for the Harpers to make peace. Let the Magazine, the Weekly, and the Bazaar be reconstructed.

IV.

Americans in Dresden.

The ill feeling between the Americans residing in Dresden and the society of that city continues. The customs, habits, amenities and proprieties of that old-established community are set at defiance, it is alleged, by the rapidity, loudness and license of the Americans. Some time since a German lady of rank commented in very severe terms upon the efforts of the Americans to Americanize society, and alluded to the fact of the Dresden people being very much shocked by what they considered their pushing impudence and presumption. There are some eighty families residing in Dresden, principally for the purpose of educating their children, the advantages to be had for a small sum being much greater than anywhere in this country. It is to be regretted that our people cannot live in any of the foreign cities without incurring the disrespect of the natives. Of course this is not the case with all, but very many. Unfortunately there are just now swarming abroad the most offensive type of Americans—creatures with more money than manners. They think, like all vulgar rich people, that they can do as they please. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that, in flying in the face of all of the customs of the people among whom they are thrown, they should often find themselves tabooed.

V.

Orchestral.

We shall have, on Monday, a rare treat. The orchestra of forty, under the baton of Theodore Thomas, a thorough musician and most accomplished leader, will perform such a selection of good music, in such an artistic manner, that nothing like it is likely to be heard here again for a long time to come. Julien, who had an extraordinary knack of popularizing everything his orchestra played, was, withal, a man of considerable talent as an arranger of music and a bandmaster. As the chief of an orchestra, however, there was more claptrap and sensational charlatanism about him than was exactly dignified. And yet he made several fortunes, and finally died in poverty. Costa, who with Campana now is perhaps the first of the leaders of orchestra in England, was knighted by the Queen, not long since, for the distinguished services he has rendered to the art. Campana is at the head of the aristocratic dilettanteism in London, and being born a gentleman is received among the nobility and gentry in a very flattering manner. He directs the subscription concerts given under the patronage of the nobility, and is altogether not only an admirable *chef d'orchestre*, but a most accomplished and elegant man. Mr. Theodore Thomas has done wonders in raising the standard of popular taste in this country. He labors with all of the enthusiasm of a man devoted to his art to disseminate a taste for the highest and best order of music.

VI.

Old Spain.

John S. C. Abbott has written, and the Harpers have published, a little volume of sketches entitled "The Romance of Spanish History." The career of no country is so full of romantic incident as the career of Spain. Nature seems to have formed the peninsula, which is divided from France by the Pyrenees, and stretches from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean sea, for curious and stirring social, religious and warlike episode. No one who has perused the delightful "Wanderings" of Theophile Gautier, nor the exquisite word paintings of Washington Irving, needs to be reminded that the lights and shadows of Spanish history are hightened by the picturesque variety of the Spanish land—a land of the fan-leafed chestnut, of oil and wine and olives; a land abounding in mysteries of glen and mountain; everywhere sprinkled with the remnants of Moorish and Christian glory, with here a mosque and there a cross, and now a monastery and then a cavern of banditti. Mr. Abbott has touched up the "romance" of this romantic land with a familiar hand, and, though his sketches do not pretend to be ambitious, they are lively and interesting. He catches the salient features of his theme, as a general rule, and works them out in a very satisfactory manner; and the merest glance over his book arouses an irresistible itching to pick up Gil Blas, which is, after all, the finest picture of Spain that has come down to us.

VII.

A Morsel for Little Folks.

Children, do you know how large, or rather how small, a mite is? If you do, you will find it hard to believe that there are insects in the world which are so very tiny that it takes twenty-seven millions of them to equal one mite—a strange thing, to be sure; but not a bit stranger than that each one of the hairs on your head is a hollow tube. Just look at one of them through a microscope some day, and see if you are not astonished. Your eyes are very bright no doubt, and you think that you see everything very distinctly; but if you will look at a few insects or flowers, or even at one of your fingers, through a microscope, you will realize how blind you have been all this time. It is enough to make one laugh for a week to watch a flea under one of these glasses; and, indeed, an eccentric German nobleman once became so pleased with their antics, and so convinced of their intelligence, that he actually had them trained to do all sorts of astonishing things. One was chained to a silver cannon an inch long and as thick as a small pipe. The gun was sometimes fired off, but the brave little insect did not seem a bit frightened by the roar of the artillery—and a lady who saw it perform was so delighted by its sagacity that she took it for a pet, kept it in a velvet box in her pocket, and allowed it to feed on her arm whenever it was hungry. It is sad to think that this martial spirit could not survive the winter, but was killed by the cold. Baron Walckenaer tells us of some marvelous fleas that he saw in Paris in 1452. They stood on their hind feet and drilled as soldiers do, only with a little spar of wood instead of a pike. Two fleas drew a gold traveling carriage with four wheels, while a third flea sat upon the box and played coachman, popping away at the others with a whip whenever they began to grow lazy. Only think what a comical sight that must have been!

VIII.

Reminiscence of the Bonapartes.

A Corsican has communicated some curious details about the Bonaparte family which are recalled by the late visit of the Empress of France to Ajaccio, in which the house of Charles Bonaparte was situated. The original tenement was burned under the following circumstances: Corsica broke out in open rebellion, and Paoli, placing himself at the head of the insurgents, wished Napoleon to join him, and said, "You must choose between France and me." "Well," replied the young soldier, "I remain with France." Paoli, indignant at the rejection of his overtures, sent Napoleon to Bastia, and attempted to make prisoners of the other members of his family, but they were warned by a party of faithful mountaineers, and escaped to the hills, from which they saw their home enveloped in flames. The family, after days of intense suffering, reached Marseilles, and it is strange to reflect that the mother of the conqueror of a dozen kingdoms was actually so poor that she was compelled to apply for the rations distributed to emigrants. She lived in a miserable lodging in the Rue St Laurent, and drank the very dregs of misery and poverty. In after years their home was rebuilt on the old site, and is an exact reproduction of the former one, being a rambling, straggling house, with an innumerable quantity of rooms, all of which are small, and probably gave color to the first Emperor's inveterate prejudice against large rooms, his own sanctum being a tiny affair, very costly fitted up, in which all his important public business was transacted. Certainly, of all the people who have come and gone in the Bonaparte homestead, none have been lovelier or better than its present mistress, Eugenie, and she must have been greatly interested by this her first visit to the cradle of the remarkable family whose energy, talent and sagacity have brought them from the obscurity of Corsica into the full blaze of power.

IX.

Meat for the Million.

There is nothing more difficult for our favored people to realize than the scarcity and dearness of animal food in the more densely populated countries of Europe. In England, especially, many of the families of respectable laborers are known to be unable to afford meat more than once a year, while the more prosperous working men of the middle shires are obliged to content themselves with having it once a month, and to live on a coarse porridge and brown bread for every-day fare. Small French tradesmen, as a rule, are better provided for; but, on the other hand, the wretched half-clad Irish tenantry are most miserably ill fed, partly from their natural thriftlessness, but chiefly because of the insufficiency of the supply; and to be hungry and covered only with tatters, in a gloomy, inhospitable clime like that, is to be wretched indeed. The Italian lazzaroni are not especially to be pitied, although they lie in heaps on the door-steps of churches and palaces, and are thankful to get a few yards of insipid maccaroni to satisfy their hunger, for the sky of Italy is over their heads, the sun of Italy warms their lazy bodies, and they can laugh and chatter as merrily as though they owned the coffers of Crœsus; but it is sad to see against what terrible odds the toiling millions fight the battle of life in the north of Europe, and it is pleasant to think that capitalists are maturing plans for utilizing the vast quantity of meat which year after year pours into every market in Texas, and is literally thrown away by the surfeited natives. Two systems are advocated—one by which the meat is packed and sent fresh to Liverpool, and the other by which beeves are to be transported alive. It is to be hoped that one of these two methods will prove successful, and that it will be the means of sustaining the lives and cheering the hearts of thousands of honest, respectable, deserving people, who have hitherto had only coarse and insufficient food.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

FATHER HYACINTHE is 42 years old.

RENAN's last book does not sell well.

GOV. FENTON and daughter are in Rome.

LORD Derby had an income of $400,000.

EUGENIE is second cousin of De Lesseps.

LESSEPS thinks his canal will pay immediately.

"JENNY JUNE" has given "June" a "June" junior.

THE Rawlins fund has reached the sum of $43,200.

LOCKWOOD & Co., it is said will shortly resume.

LISZT says Alida Topp is the Queen of lady pianists.

MORRISSEY is building a summer residence in Saratoga.

MUHLBACH has concluded not to write any more novels.

SHIRLEY BROOKS wrote Punch's obituary of Lord Derby.

DAN BRYANT, the minstrel, is "shoo-flying" in New York.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is in Pekin, so says a tale-bearer.

A NUMBER of English army officers are visiting New York.

LORDS WATERPARK and Berkley Paget are in Washington.

ROSA BONHEUR not only smokes, but carries a pocket pistol.

YOUNG BENNETT, of the Herald, is back again from Europe.

COLCRAFT, the English hangman, has retired from business.

FATHER HYACINTHE is higher since he has quit going barefooted.

MCFARLAND complains that the Interviewers are slowly killing him.

THE Sultan is angry with the Beehive because of the suezerage.

CARLOTTA is worse. Her mania is that people want to poison her.

PRINCE LOUIS, of Bourbon, is back again in New York, bride and all.

VICTOR EMANUEL is "mending" rapidly—his health, not his morals.

MULBACH is going to put all our Presidents into a book except Mr. Davis.

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT is in Washington watching the course of events.

JOE JEFFERSON is probably not coming here this winter. "Not for Joe!"

TENNYSON is sixty years of age, and "dear delightful" Boz only fifty-seven.

MISS BATEMAN is placed by the British critics almost at the top of the profession.

LEFRANC, Maretzek's tenor, is the musical pet of New York. William Tell tells in that city.

GEN. JOHN G. WALKER, of Texas, left San Francisco yesterday for Galveston via Louisville.

THE Pope it is said made his will about the Ecumenical Council in the event of his death.

THE last male descendant of William Penn, bearing the family name, has just died in England.

FRANCIS JOSEPH offers to send back to Paris the ashes of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome.

BLATCHFORD, the "loil" backsliding, drawbacking defrauder of "the best Government," is wanted.

VICTOR HUGO asks a guinea for the poor every time he writes his autograph for strangers.

SCHŒPPE, the alleged poisoner, is getting New York physicians to intercede with Gov. Geary for him.

THAT GREAT songster, Phoebe Cary, has a tender little poem in "Appleton's" called "Fair Eleanor."

GODFREY, the band master of the Coldstream Guards, has gotten off another waltz—like the others.

M. DE LESSEPS is a cousin of the old Creole family of that name on the "coast" below New Orleans.

COLFAX has not been engaged to stand at Stewart's dry goods palace door and do the smiling in and out.

PRINCE Humbert is still sowing his wild oats, and the crop is said to be interspersed with frequent "tares."

DR. CUMMING, who is in charge of the end of the world, has written his thousandeth and oneth letter to the Pope.

THEODORE THOMAS has a mortal antipathy to musical trash. Two bars of "Lorena" gives him a nervous chill.

HENRY S. FOOTE has become weary of tarrying in Tennessee, and now intends trying his fortunes in Mississippi.

GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON, U. S. A., who is an old Washington beau, is still on the carpet. He is a very pleasant 'un.

MISS IDA LEWIS' whole name is Idawalley Zorada Lewis—her mother's also. She does not sign it all in autograph books.

LESTER WALLACK is in a Regular Fix at his theatre in New York with full houses looking on and enjoying his fixery.

ABYSSINIANS venerate the late Theodorus as a saint, and make a Mecca of his grave, where numerous miracles are performed.

TRAUPMANN has got into the hands of the phrenologists who are feeling his bump of murder, and his Pantin tragedy has been dramatised in Paris.

"LORD" AND "LADY AINSLEY" gave last Sunday a dinner party at their brown-stone house in Madison avenue. Jenkins tells that "Lady Ainsley" "received her friends in the front drawing-room, which is decidedly one of the most gorgeously frescoed and elegantly furnished in the city, with that ease and graceful charm of manner for which, as Miss Lillie Martin, of Staten Island, she was so distinguished in society. The toilet in which the fair and lovely hostess appeared was pronounced exquisite. A single diamond sparkled in front, and her neck was encircled by an unusually brilliant diamond necklace, while diamond jets were suspended from her ears. The robe, we understand, was purchased of Worth in Paris at a cost of $2,300 in gold. Lord Ainsley appeared in a dress-suit of the new London fashion, blue coat, velvet collar, gilt buttons, white vest, dark trowsers, and white cravat, the inevitable tuberose inserted in the left button-hole of his coat-lappel." Considering "Lord Ainsley" is no Lord at all but the former valet Dick Radford, this is refreshingly cool. Among the guests mentioned as present was a "Miss Stuyvesant," a relative of the "Lady." This must be a mistake. The Stuyvesants are old and respectable people.

THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.

A Public Outrage on Religion and Decency—The Death-bed Marriage of a Libertine.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Astor House, in this city, was the scene on Tuesday afternoon of a ceremony which seems to us to set at defiance all those sentiments respecting the relation of marriage which regard it as anything intrinsically superior to prostitution. The High Priest of this occasion was Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The parties were Albert D. Richardson, lying wounded by a pistol shot upon a bed of illness, and probably of death, and Mrs. McFarland, alias Mrs. Sage, whom Richardson sometime ago seduced from allegiance to her lawful wedded husband.

This husband has been guilty of a crime toward his wife—the crime of poverty. It was even said that, harassed by the loss of his property and the conduct of his wife, he had sometimes taken to his cups, to drown care, and had occasionally been exasperated to speak harshly to the partner of his bosom, although, on the other hand, no charge of adultery was ever made against him, and it appears to be uncontradicted that he was generally so devoted to her that his exceeding conjugal affection attracted attention and elicited frequent remark from his acquaintances.

Mrs. McFarland was a woman of personal attractiveness. She and her husband and children, in the year 1867, occupied apartments adjoining those of Richardson, who was a young widower, with children. As we are informed, Mrs. McFarland got into the habit of going out to lunch frequently, if not daily, with Richardson. After this had gone on for some time, her husband remonstrated with her against such a practice, telling her that it would give rise to scandal. She replied that she had not before reflected upon that consequence, and promised immediate amendment. Coming home earlier than usual the next day, McFarland was met in the hall by his wife, who came rushing suddenly and as if surprised from Richardson's apartments, and then, by way of atonement, she threw her arms convulsively around him and buried him in a shower of passionate kisses. They then went to his room, where he gently reminded her that she had broken her promise. She again promised reform. They spent the night together, and in the morning she continued to cover him with terms of endearment, finally begging him, as he left, to return earlier than usual, assigning as the reason of her request that she had not had enough of his society of late; that she was lonely, and wished to see more of him. In compliance with her impassioned wish, he did return earlier than usual, and found on his table a note from his wife, stating that she had left him! In fact, Richardson had taken her and his two children away from him and from his home, whither he knew not. Subsequently, finding Richardson escorting her home from a theatre late at night, he fired a revolver at him, but inflicted only a flesh wound. One of his children he afterward found in Massachusetts. He succeeded in recovering possession of the child before the Supreme Court of that State by aid of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*.

On the 12th of March, 1869, Richardson published a card, containing the shameless statement—respecting a woman who was the lawful wife of another man—that after the separation between Mrs. McFarland and her husband "it came to be understood between her and myself, that whenever she should be legally free, she should be my wife." Yet no intelligent, reasoning, human being can doubt, from the evidence in the case, that this separation was promoted and brought about—and not unlikely originally suggested—by Richardson himself!

At last, driven to frenzy by the loss of his more than life, and by the contemplation of his wife, the mother of his children, reposing in the arms of her seducer, he shot that seducer—who was armed at the time to receive him—through the body, inflicting upon him a wound from the effects of which the seducer has since been fluttering between life and death. We use the word seducer in its exact sense; we mean the man who led this woman from herself; for he who crawls, like the serpent in Eden, into a household and estranges from a husband the affections of a wife, is equally her seducer, whether he himself has marital relations with her before or after a mock religious ceremony. As the great and eloquent John Whipple said, "He who enters the dwelling of a friend, and, under the shelter and protection of friendship and hospitality, corrupts the integrity of his wife or daughter, by the common consent of mankind ought to be consigned to an immediate gallows."

An easily misguided woman, led on by Richardson, and cheered and encouraged by his Free-love allies, this wife and mother resorted to Indiana, where, forgetting her early plighted faith, by the loose and easy process there in vogue, she procured a legal divorce.

"With bold, irreverent brow,
And loose, free step, her perilous way she trod,
Downward and on till she denied her God,
And broke the marriage vow."

For had she not vowed to take McFarland for her husband, for better, for worse, until death—nothing else—should part them?

But is it said that her husband was poor, and sometimes harsh! And so the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes and marries her to another man, to-wit, this man Richardson!

And now consider, married men of New York, husbands and fathers, by what frail and brittle tenure your homes are yours. If you fail in your business—and it is said that ninety-five out of one hundred business men at some time fail—then the younger and handsomer face of your widowed neighbor may charm away your wife; the laws of Indiana will grant a divorce to the fair truant, and Henry Ward Beecher—with the Rev. Dr. Field, of the New York Evangelist, standing at his right hand, and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham to implore a blessing on the sin—stands ready to marry her to the first libertine who will pay—not in affection, but in gold or greenbacks—the price of her frail charms! If it be said that poverty was not the only crime of McFarland, then rest easy, husbands and fathers, at least all of you who never, in any moment of trial and vexation, have uttered one impatient or petulant word.

Yes, it is the pious, the popular, the admired, the reverend Henry Ward Beecher who comes boldly and even proudly forward, holding by the hand and leading lust to her triumph over religion. Who can read the narrative, and not wish that Plymouth Church were sunk into the ground until the peak of its gable should be beneath the surface of the earth.

And Mr. Beecher was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who blasphemed in a prayer to God, which contained these words:

"Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other, and for what they may be yet."

Mr. Frothingham may plead in his defense that he does not believe in the Scriptures; but Mr. Beecher, who has been engaged for some years past upon a Life of Christ, should have reminded him that our Saviour said: "I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."

THAT MEAT SHOWER.

Three Lunar Savans Become Disintegrated in the Cause of Science.

Some time since there occurred at Los Angelos, California, a most strange and unaccountable phenomena, described as a "shower of blood, flesh and hail." No explanation of the cause has ever been made, unless the following purporting to be a communication from the spirit world be accepted as such. The story is certainly a piece of ingenious and plausible "moonshine:"

"The moon, although it appears to man bleak and desert as a recent volcanic flow of lava, and is subject to great vicissitudes of climate, is inhabited by beings adapted to soil and climate. Being destitute of the dense atmosphere that shrouds the earth, they are light and beautiful in form, and breathe the cold, pure ether; consequently their nervous organization is more acute and they possess a higher order of intelligence than the inhabitants of the earth. Their clothing consists of a soft downy hair and their substance is of a light ærial character—such as produced by our satellites. Having no immediate atmosphere to obstruct the vision, our earth appears much nearer to them than the moon appears to us and to a spectator in that arid orb the earth resembles a mist-covered island, in the blue empyreon.

"The philosophers of the moon have long been anxious to visit our earth, and various experiments have been tried, and various voyages have been undertaken, but as yet without any result, and only attended with disastrous consequences. Being light in their organization, they have only to overcome the slight gravitation which attaches to the moon, and they can soar unobstructed through ether and find no obstruction until they encounter the earth's atmosphere, which inevitably proves fatal. By its pressure and force of gravitation they are inevitably torn to pieces and their remains are showered and scattered over the earth's surface. The phenomenon near Los Angelos was caused by the destruction of three savans of the moon who had made one of these voyages of discovery. It is but a repetition of what has frequently happened upon the earth's surface—indeed much more frequent than man imagines, and as long as curiosity and a thirst for scientific discovery exists in our satellite, it will be repeated. To the moon's inhabitants earth is a bourne whence no traveler returns, and until they invent some means to overcome the earth's atmospheric pressure, they will never succeed in comparing notes with our philosophers.

SAVED HIMSELF.

A Remarkable Instance of Presence of Mind.

[From the Albany Argus, 1st.]

Yesterday afternoon a very narrow escape from instant death happened on the Central railroad at Amsterdam. The train that left this city at 1:45 met the down train at that point, the latter having arrived there about two minutes ahead of the former train. A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, got off the down train, and was about to cross the track to the Amsterdam depot, when the up train came along at a high rate of speed, and was almost upon the gentleman before he observed it. He was then upon the track, directly in front of the engine, and had not time to jump on either side to avoid it. With great presence of mind he jumped upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and holding on to it with a firm grip, was carried several hundred feet before the locomotive stopped. When rescued from his perilous position, he was found to be entirely uninjured, greatly to the astonishment of the crowd of people who witnessed it, and who were horrified at what they supposed would be a case of horrible mutilation and death. It was a wonderful escape.

☞ A gentleman from the Big Sandy region, while waiting at the L. & C. depot this morning for a train to take himself and family west, mistook a passing fire engine for his train, and rushed two squares after it with two children in his arms, his wife bringing up the rear with a market basket, and his twelve-year-old daughter supporting the centre, vigorously shouting "Stop!" "Hold on!" "Wait!" &c.—[Cincinnati Chronicle.

☞ Cleveland is affected with a park question.

LIONS IN THE WAY.

Cincinnati and the Southern Road—The Cohorts of Louisville and the Twenty Millions of Railroad Capital—A Balky Legislature.

[Kentucky Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is eminently advisable that the Trustees and Managers of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, together with the friends of the enterprise, do not sleep upon the idea that ample chartered privileges can be secured from the next Legislature of Kentucky with very little effort. They will be caught napping who believe in the idea. There is going to be a fight over the matter. It will be a stout, a hot and a bold contest. They do not doubt the success of the friends of the Cincinnati Southern road, but that success will not be brought about by any indefinite, ill-conceived, or negligent plan of operations. It will be the result only of a fairly-matched and vigorous battle between a growing city and a number of railroad corporations on the one hand, and the city of Cincinnati and the people of the counties through which, and adjacent to which, the proposed Southern road is to run, on the other.

Louisville is going to muster her cohorts against the granting of any liberal privileges by the Legislature, and she will be backed by the Louisville, Knoxville and Nashville corporation, with its twenty millions of capital and its army of dependents and auxiliaries. In line with these forces, and occupying a strategical position, will be the corporation managers and directors of the Ohio and Cumberland road, and those citizens most interested in its construction. The interests of the latter road controls nearly, if not quite, one-tenth of the assessed wealth of the State.

The grounds of the opposition of these enemies of progress and of the growth and development of Kentucky is two-fold. Louisville considers that the Southern road will largely diminish her trade by cutting off from her markets nearly the whole of Southeastern Kentucky, and a goodly portion of Central Kentucky, besides giving to the middle South access to Cincinnati without going through her municipal limits.

Whatever adds to Cincinnati by means of the new outlet diminishes from her profits and destroys what she conceives to be her legitimate sources of supply. Cincinnati, in these respects, is her antagonist, her rival, her commercial enemy. Louisville knows the value of the proposed road. She understands that it cuts a channel through two States and into the very heart of the South, whence can be drawn the rich products of one of the wealthiest and most fruitful portions of the Union, besides giving a market easily accessible for Cincinnati goods and manufactures. She feels that her monopoly will be absorbed in competition, that her bills of prices will be duplicated and cash saved to the buyer. She has not that generous and frank spirit and respect for the interests of other portions of the State which allows free trade and free markets for producer and merchant, the producer to dispose of his products when he can best advantage himself, and the merchant to ship his goods on terms as low as they can be had anywhere else. Lacking these elements of commercial generosity and metropolitan fairness, she is ready to battle the Cincinnati-Southern road to the last extremity.

No less selfish are the motives of the two railroad corporations in their proposed opposition.

Opulent and powerful from high rates of transportation, and a virtual monopoly of trade southward; avoiding the prohibition of the statute law, which denies the accumulation and distribution of more than eight per cent. dividends yearly to its stockholders, by aggregating a surplus fund and then distributing it in a stock dividend of forty per cent., obtaining from the Legislature for this purpose an increase of its capital stock to twenty millions of dollars; impoverishing the farmers along its route by failing to provide the means of transportation for their grain crops at such prices as will compensate them to send their crops to market; subsidizing by favors, after the Erie fashion, prominent and less prominent members of the Legislature, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, with the soulless characteristic that attaches to most corporations, is prepared to exert its gigantic powers to the injury, not only of Cincinnati, but of a very large section of Kentucky.

The Cumberland and Ohio corporation, although in its incipient state, and needing the favor of contributions from any and every source to make a certainty in its plans, is operating, too, from a very limited conception of its true mission and duty. It has something over two millions of stock subscribed. It needs three millions as a basis to go into market to borrow enough to complete its road. It has applied to Cincinnati for a subscription of two millions. Does it suppose, when its influence in the Legislature is precipitated against the movement to obtain a liberal charter for the Cincinnati Southern road, that Cincinnati will lend a helping hand to it in its emergency? Will it not have killed the goose that lays the golden egg? What matters it whether Cincinnati subscribes one, or five, or ten million dollars to a particular road in which she is interested, especially when that subscription is based upon a state of facts that could not be avoided? The Ferguson bill was a necessity, not a choice. Cincinnati had to build the road herself or let it alone, save in the way of private subscriptions. The latter plan had been tried and had failed.

The Cumberland and Ohio road, as at present constituted, being a private corporation, in which both counties and individuals are interested as stockholders, cannot receive the aid of Cincinnati in the shape of a local tax. The State Constitution absolutely forbids it. The Constitution might be changed, it is true; or it might not. The attempt would involve both time and labor, with doubts of the result; a process that the spirit of progress and the demands of trade are loth to admit of. What is needed is a trunk line from Cincinnati southward at the very earliest moment in which it can be constructed. After such a line is built, and even before, it may be proper and wise to the interests of Cincinnati to subscribe, under an altered State Constitution or by private subscriptions, the sum desired to complete the Cumberland and Ohio road. But there is certainly no ground upon which the said road can complain of the action of Cincinnati in building a road for herself.

AN ASTONISHER.

A Man who Carries his Scalp in his Pocket—Positively Shocking Stories of the Indian Country.

[From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.]

A few days since an Englishman named William Thompson arrived here from the West, on his way to Buffalo, where he had friends living. He was in destitute circumstances, but through the kindness of many of our citizens his immediate wants were fully supplied, and his pockets were well filled with money to enable him to care for himself in the future. This man is, indeed, a living wonder. He has been fearfully wounded in several places by the Indians and scalped, and the fact that he carries his scalp in his pocket is the best possible evidence of the truth of his statement. He has furnished us with some facts connected with his recent history, which we append substantially in his own words:

I came to this country in 1864, and went west in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, where I remained until August 6, 1867, at which time I had charge of a gang of laborers. One day news came to the telegraph operator that the wire was cut on the line of the road. "At about 9 P. M. I was ordered, with a detachment of six men, including the operator, to go and repair the wire. We had proceeded about six miles from the station, to a place called Plum Creek, when the hand car in which we were riding was thrown from the track and upset. Then came a yell and a volley of shots. We were surrounded by at least 100 Indians of a tribe known as Cheyennes. Four of my comrades fled, leaving an Irishman and myself to do the best we could. He fought until he was killed. He was found in the morning with his tongue cut out, his eyes torn from their sockets, and six arrows stuck in his body. He was scalped also.

About the time my comrade was killed my ammunition gave out, and I felt as though no chance for my life was left. I received a blow on the head and fell. I had previously been shot in three places—a gunshot wound in my right arm, fracturing the bones above the elbow, an arrow-shot in my neck and another in the small of the back. The Indians were upon me in an instant, and the only hope left was to feign death, which I did. They kicked me, struck me on the head with whip-stocks, scalped me, tomahawked me and left me for dead.

About this time the freight train came along, which attracted their attention. I got up and ran the distance of a mile or thereabouts, when I became exhausted and lay down, bleeding very freely. Then came a crash. The engine and several of the cars were thrown from the track; the engineer and fireman were killed, scalped, and thrown into the fire-box and burned to ashes. The attacking Indians plundered the train, carried the freight to the river, a distance of two miles, burnt the cars, and disappeared about noon the next day.

All this time I lay in the grass, not being able to help myself. Fortunately aid came soon after, in the shape of a government train, accompanied by a band of Pawnees. They chased the party that had done so much damage, overtook and killed sixteen of them, and took a number of prisoners. My scalp, which had been dropped in the flight, was recovered.

I was taken to Omaha, cared for by the Union Pacific railroad company, and remained in hospital there two years. Since I was scalped, however, the road has changed hands and I am now thrown upon the charity of the world. My head is not healed up, and I have no means of earning a livelihood.

Mr. Thompson desires us to tender his most heartfelt thanks to the members of the Metropolitan Police, who very kindly did all in their power to make him comfortable, and collected a handsome sum for him. To the people of our city who contributed money to his relief he says "God bless you."

☞ The New York Times thinks the present business depressions a cloud with a silver lining. There is now a general expectation abroad in the community that prices are beginning to fall, and that a dollar will be worth more in value a few months hence than it is now. Consequently, consumers hesitate to buy except what is absolutely necessary; dealers and jobbers are forced to make smaller purchases or "to carry" heavy stocks; manufacturers and importers find themselves with large quantities of goods on hand, which they are anxious to dispose of, as their price may continually fall. Money is in demand to carry these various articles, or keep dealers' afloat till they find purchasers. But lenders are becoming timid in face of a falling market, and great stringency shows itself, especially in the Western cities. This is without doubt, all of it, a healthful process—the first step toward a sound financial condition. The great body of the community are benefited by it, as all commodities will become cheaper, and above all, business will at length settle itself on a sound basis of exchange. It should never for a moment be forgotten that those who are injured most by an inconvertible currency are the consumers—the great masses of the people.

☞ The New York World is apprehensive. Some of its head-lines announce "Stagnation in Diamonds," "The Reign of Universal Dullness in Trade," "Fear, Doubt, Suspicion, and General Apprehension of a Crash."

WASHINGTON.

Equality in the National Capital—Main Question to Come Before Congress—Searching the Girls—Disgust with Colfax—The New Hotel, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1869.

A week from to-day and the National legislative machine will be in motion. The capitol building has been refitted and refurnished, and everything made comfortable for the reception and comfort of the representatives of the nation. Several new questions, and many old ones, will be before Congress, but Sambo will not be so prominent as heretofore. But his "wooly head" will be there, nevertheless. A question has arisen here as to whether a child with negro blood shall be allowed to go to a school for white children. At present the matter is held in abeyance, the negro not being permitted to attend. Of course the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts will be heard from on the subject in the shape of a bill of some kind with the intent to force equality in the National capital. The case in point was made up as a test for this distinct purpose. The result will be that the schools will be broken up, for the whites will not tolerate this crowning outrage. But with the exceptional case it does not seem likely that the negro question will cut much of a figure in this Congress. The main questions to be considered are finance, including the resumption of specie payments; a modification of the internal and customs revenue tariffs; preliminary steps toward the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien—the last being a pet scheme of Gen. Grant; Cuban independence, and a multitude of railroad and other jobs. That of Cuba will be among the first considered, but it is impossible at this moment to conjecture what will be the course of legislation respecting it, but the probability is that the new Republic will have recognition at an early day. The Treasury Department was the scene of

A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE

Saturday night. Late in the evening it was discovered that $750 in fractional currency was missing. The alarm was sounded, a search commenced high and low, but no trace of the sum could be found. The discovery was made in what is called the separating room, to which the packages of currency are brought from the drying room after counting and comparing. After they reach the separating room they are again counted and compared before being separated, and it was during this examination of the sheets that the fact of $750 being missing became known. Superintendent McCartee, finding that an ordinary search was not successful, was obliged to order that each person in the separating room, male and female, should be examined. A lady was employed to search all the females, and the men were taken to another department, where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overhauling. The young girls were literally obliged to take themselves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalls, and every article of their attire were stripped off, but no currency discovered. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing currency was found. In the meantime, while all this was going on inside, a crowd of the friends of the girls were waiting on the street, wondering what could be the matter that kept the employes locked up in the Treasury so far beyond the usual hour. It was fully eleven o'clock before the girls were released and allowed to go home. At last the missing money was found in the drying-room, where it had remained through a mistake in counting. It is refreshing to be told that the search was conducted by a "highly respectable lady!"

THE GUSHING COLFAX

still lives, and his name is again in the papers. Mr. A. D. Richardson, a Bohemian, was shot in New York the other day by a man whose wife preferred the society of the man of letters to her legal consort. Whereupon Mr. Colfax sent a telegram to the wounded man, assuring him of the sympathy of himself and family! And this from the Vice President. Several Senators have referred to it with disapprobation, and altogether his telegram excites general disgust. Colfax is of the lowest order of a politician and upstart.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The elegant new Arlington Hotel will be opened formally to-morrow for the reception of guests. It supplies a want long needed in the capital, which hitherto has not had a decent hotel, and far less one that can be called "first-class." The lessees of the Arlington promise any amount of elegance and comforts, and will no doubt make good their word. Such a hotel will undoubtedly reap a rich harvest. It is situated on the corner of H and Seventeenth streets, nearly opposite the President's Mansion.

PERSONAL.

The brothers Wood, Ben and Fernando, of New York, arrived here to-day. Ben comes to confer with Commissioner Delano about an extraordinary tax imposed on the Kentucky and other lottery sales. Fernando is looking after fitting up his splendid mansion, which, with its appointments complete, is to cost about $100,000. He entertains in grand style, and his mansion is the most hospitable in the Federal city. Fernando, by the way, is the most stylish looking man in Congress, easy and graceful in manners, and courteous.

Among the latest arrivals is Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, of Montana. This sterling Democrat was a representative to Congress from Minnesota in the 35th Congress, and was the delegate from Montana last session. He has been re-elected by a majority twice as large as before. As a delegate he has no vote in Congress, but his voice is heard on all important questions. He is bold and eloquent, and during the past two years has had occasion more than once to rebuke a narrow minded "loyalist" who sneered at the sympathies of Mr. Cavanaugh with the Southern people. He is a great favorite with the Democratic members. XI.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Dec. 1, 1869.

Our General Assembly, which is about to convene, will have before it much important business, and, in my humble judgment, one of the most momentous duties which will devolve upon it will be the selection of a successor to the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery to represent our noble old Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States.

The names of several distinguished gentlemen have already been mentioned through the newspapers of the State in connection with the office, and amongst others I have noticed that of the Hon. James Proctor Knott, of Lebanon, Ky.

The condition, not only of our State, but of our entire country, demands that the great constitutional Democratic party shall be represented in the Senate by the ablest jurists and statesmen in its ranks. Mr. Knott's record in the Congress of the United States stands before the country to-day a lasting monument to his ability as a statesman and jurist. He has shown himself to be a bold and fearless defender of the Constitution and of the rights of the people when they were assailed and the attempt made to trample them under foot by the dominant party.

Standing as he does to-day, in point of ability, at the head of the Kentucky delegation, second to no aspirant to the office, and occupying a locality in the State which has never had the honor of furnishing a representative in the Senate, Mr. Knott's claims are equal, if not paramount, to those of any gentleman in the State.

I do not wish to say anything to disparage the claims of any aspirant to the office of Senator, but it does seem to me that the people of that portion of Kentucky lying north of the Kentucky river should blush with shame at the thought of one of its citizens asking or accepting the office at the hands of the Legislature, when they now have the other Senator, the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. I trust, therefore, under all the circumstances—if Mr. Knott will allow his name to be used—that when our representatives meet at Frankfort, they will determine, without delay, to secure to the State of Kentucky and the great Democratic party of the nation the services in the United States Senate of the scholar, cultivated gentleman, patriot, jurist and statesman, the Hon. James Proctor Knott. JUSTICE.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As the time approaches for the election of United States Senator, new candidates are brought before the people; indeed, every man that has a friend, with considerable talent, wants to see him Senator. Now, while we have many gentleman of ability, we have none of more ability or influence than Mr. McCreery. I have known him well for twenty years. A Democrat of the old school, a gentleman who has always been too modest and too pure to succeed as a politician, I have often wondered why Kentucky suffered him to bury himself on a farm, when she so much needed him in the national councils. I saw, with much pleasure, that he was selected to fill Mr. Guthrie's unexpired term in the Senate. He has shown that he is what I claim for him—a statesman of ability, of purity of character, and influence equal to any. I now claim it as an act of simple justice and courtesy—it is considered a mark of confidence—to re-elect a public servant, especially when he has only filled an unexpired term.

Mr. McCreery has been there long enough to become acquainted with business, and I think the very best selection that could be made in the State, and, laying all prejudices aside, I think two-thirds of the Democracy wish Mr. McC to have the track to himself; the county of Breckinridge, at least, is a unit, we all wish Gov. Stevenson to remain our Governor.

In conclusion, members of the Senate and House, I do know Mr. McCreery to be as true a Democrat as ever lived, and if you are satisfied on that score, don't you think he should be re-elected? Get up no angry discussions about the claims of different sections, but endorse Thomas C. McCreery. So says

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

Ready-made Graves.

[From the Territorial (Cal.) Enterprise.]

A queer case, entitled Hamlin vs. Keyes, was tried. Mr. Hamlin is an undertaker residing and "doing business" at Gold Hill, while Mr. Keyes is an undertaker residing and "doing business" there. Mr. Hamlin has been in the habit of having a few graves dug in the Gold Hill cemetery ahead of orders, so as to be ready, in case of an accident in the mines, a sudden death of any kind—or perhaps he may have had certain subjects in view, and counting up his share of them, prepared holes in which to put them; anyhow he had a grave or two ahead, when Mr. Keyes, having some one to bury in Gold Hill, went down and put his corpse in Hamlin's grave. Hamlin sued him, and the jury in the case returned a verdict in Mr. Hamlin's favor, giving him ten dollars for the grave and taxing Keyes, costs and all, about sixty-five dollars.

☞ The Kansas City Times has seen the tomahawk of Leaping Deer, a celebrated Ute chief, recently killed on the plains. The blade was of shining steel, the handle was long and almost completely covered with massive silver, and on one large plate there were chiseled out some twenty-five or thirty deep, straight lines. These were explained as representing the number of scalps Leaping Deer had taken, the most of them being from the heads of whites.

A WIDOW TRADES

And Comes Into Possession of Forty Acres of Wisconsin Water and Sand Banks.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

On Friday morning there arrived at Detroit, Mich., from Wisconsin, a man named Charles H. Turner, bound for his home near Rochester, N. Y., who, with others, is as sad a victim to man's inhuman meanness as one might ever meet with. Last spring, a widow named Stingler, who resided about fifty miles from Rochester, N. Y., was beset by a neighbor who had just returned from Wisconsin, to bargain for forty acres of land which he had just purchased one hundred miles west of Milwaukee. He represented the land to be fertile and valuable, on the line of a railroad, and near a large village, and that a nice farm house was situated on the estate.

The widow owned a fine dwelling and an acre of ground, and so much and so well did the neighbor depict the value of his own property, its location, &c., that the widow, who is also the mother of two young daughters, was induced to give her land and dwelling, and $300 in addition for the forty acre farm in Wisconsin. She had about $100 left, and determined to move to her new home. Turner, who is a single man, resided near by, and he was induced to come West with the widow to attend the farm as a hired man. The party and their goods eventually reached their destination, and they found what others in their places had often found before, that the speculator was a base and scheming villain. The land was miles from any town, part of it water and the rest shore and sand banks, with no house upon it—in fact, the location itself was not found until nearly all the widow's means were exhausted, stopping at a village some twelve miles away. The climate did not agree with the party, and every one soon fell sick, and while in this state the funds were exhausted, and then all were removed to the county poor-house. After two months of suffering Turner felt able to bear the journey, and his expenses were paid to Detroit. The widow and her children, worth, five or six months ago, at least $3,000, are inmates of that county poor-house, all sick, and the woman nearly dying from the manifold troubles which hem her in. The above was gleaned from Turner while he was waiting for a ferry-boat. He had just seventy cents in his pocket, was looking more like a corpse than a living human being, and expected to walk every mile of the way from Windsor to Rochester. His story was here told to some kind-hearted sailors and idlers, and the man was detained until a collection could be taken up, when he was presented with some five dollars, crying like a child as the money was placed in his hand, and telling proudly, through his tears and sobs, that he had never accepted the hand of charity before.

CONSUMPTIVES.

How They go to Minnesota and Die.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

It is surprising how many invalids who come to Minnesota to get relief from pulmonary troubles, think that the fact of being in the State is all sufficient to cure them. They sit over hot stoves in poorly-ventilated, smoke-clouded rooms. They sleep in air-tight apartments. They play billiards till late hours. They talk themselves hoarse. They take long rides at the most unfavorable hours of the day. They are irregular about their meals. They call upon a doctor once and neglect him thereafter. They eat food that ruins their stomach. They soak themselves with whisky, and generally end up with a terrible hemorrhage. How utterly useless to come to Minnesota unless one expects to breathe its pure, tonic air. The invalid who is fit to come here at all, ought to be in the open air at least five or six hours of each day. Walking may be too severe exercise, but riding always does good. Oxygen, oxygen, oxygen is what the consumptive needs. It is for the want of this that he wastes away and dies. By day and night the diseased lungs or the weak lungs demand pure air. It is in vain to call upon Minnesota to help one in poorly-ventilated and over-heated apartments. One may as well stay at home, East or South. Many and many a sufferer makes this mistake, only to think the climate of Minnesota a humbug, and then die. Nor will one blast of cold air morning and evening suffice. One must be out hour after hour in the fresh air, and thus supply to the system the strength and nutriment it needs. Again we say to invalids, don't come to Minnesota expecting to get cured by being boxed up. Air is the only medicine that can cure the consumptive.

A Wisconsin Divorce.

The term of the Circuit Court at La Crosse, has come to a close. Just as the Sheriff arose to announce the adjournment, a woman from the woods of Trempealeau rushed in and demanded a divorce. Her husband was not on hand to answer for himself; and it was presumed that a man who could be a defaulter in the order of his pleading was probably a defaulter in his matrimonial relations. Let the Leader finish the story:

"She was just in time. The Court put down his hat; the Sheriff was arrested in the midst of his 'Hear ye! hear ye! this court is now adjour—;' the Clerk uncorked his ink bottle; the witness came breathlessly upon the stand; and in less time than it takes a spring lamb to describe a half degree of the circle of which his caudal appendage is the radius, Mrs. Ellen M. Fleck was Mrs. Ellen M. Fleck no more. 'Hear ye! hear ye!' etc.—and the lively Court, solemn Sheriff, the pert Clerk, and the woman emancipated from bondage to the tyrant man, went forth from the justice seat 'without day.'"

☞ It is suggested that St. Domingo be made a United States penal colony.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1869.

The demand for discounts continues to be greatly in excess of the capacity of the banks, as they are able to provide only for a small portion of the demands of their customers. Their principal line of discounts consists in renewing those bills upon which they cannot secure payment at present, and upon this class the rates range from 12 to 18 per cent., but those who are prompt obtain money at from 9 to 12 per cent.

DEFALCATION.—It is not at all surprising that, in the light of recent developments of the management of bank affairs, the business communities of the country are becoming somewhat alarmed. The Cleveland bank affair is among the most astounding that has occurred. Just how it was managed so long and successfully is a matter that should be made public. The question which naturally arises is as to the remedy for an evil which has already grown into alarming proportions, and is well calculated to create indiscriminate suspicion. The Philadelphia Ledger, in alluding to the subject, says:

It now comes out that the bank examiner in that section had called attention frequently to violations of law by that bank, and as long as a year ago a deficit of two hundred thousand dollars was mentioned, still the examiner reported all right. It was subsequently, on the suicide of the cashier, discovered that there was a deficit of half a million of dollars, and the bank now stands recorded impaired in capital to the amount of $600,000. The losses of special deposits, which are over two hundred thousand dollars, are not alluded to, and the assumption by the bank will depend upon an additional assessment upon the stockholders. Last summer the Government deposits were withdrawn from this bank, solely on the ground that Secretary Boutwell thought there were too many depositaries, and he abolished several, and this among others, he not suspecting there was anything wrong in the management. These movements are contagious—not always in the shape of a defalcation of an officer, but by some species of robbery, and breaches of trust, confiding creditors are continually plundered. In view of the multiplication of these "little affairs," the question is naturally asked, when and where are they going to end? They will not cease until the offenders are brought to justice, and treated as scoundrels instead of unfortunate gentlemen, guilty of indiscretion. The Port Jervis bank robbery of some $60,000 is next in order of succession to be added to that of the Ohio defalcation. Who is the next customer? If confidence in all kinds of corporate trust companies is not to be utterly lost it is high time to bring up these criminal parties with a round turn. If moneyed institutions do not care sufficiently for their own financial interests to prosecute those who steal from them, they should, at least, have some regard for the interests of society. In view of the discrimination constantly being made between big and little robberies, there can be no wonder that the standard of business morality is steadily falling; that the public regard for strict business morality is perceptibly deteriorating, and those tempted are beginning to think that they have but to steal on a large scale in order to escape punishment, if detected. There are now four or five bank cashiers, in various parts of the country, at liberty and abroad, and yet their criminal abuse of trust is unquestioned. Some of the number offer to compromise, paying back part of their robberies. Others are being coaxed by the officers, and are secretly employed in untangling knotty points in the bank's business that has better not meet publicity; and several others, within a stone's throw of the great commercial center of the country, open and unquestioned robbers, have not of course been obliged to take to flight to avoid prosecution or arrest. This is a matter that must be reformed, or there will be no reduction of this description of offenses. On the contrary, it may reasonably be expected that bank and insurance defalcations and robberies will increase, and that cashiers and tellers who have drawn the wherewith from company vaults to meet speculative margins will continue their nefarious business and accept non-prosecution as approval, if not a premium, on rascality.

EXCHANGE is not very active, but there is a moderate business doing in this line; the banks sell to each other at ¾@1-10 discount, which may be taken as the buying rate at the counter, but money is so scarce that sometimes a greater shave than this is made; the selling rate we quote at 1-20 discount to par.

GOLD—Has been very steady; it opened at 122⅞ and remained unchanged up to 1 o'clock P. M.; the specie trade to-day has been light. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	122	122⅞
Silver halves and quarters	117	
Silver dimes	115	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market has a downward tendency, and we note a decline on the entire list as compared with yesterday's quotations. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	115⅞@116⅜
Five-twenties, 1862	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅞@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	111⅞@112⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅞@114⅛
Ten-forties	107⅞@108⅛
Cy 6's	106⅞@107⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	115¾	116	116⅜	⅝	..
" '62	113	113⅞	114⅛	1	..
" '64	110⅛	110⅞	111⅛	1	...
" '65	111	111⅞	112⅛	⅞	...
New issue	112⅞	113⅞	114⅛	1⅛	..
" '67	113⅞	113⅞	114⅛	⅝	..
Coupons '68	113⅞	113⅞	114⅛	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	106⅞	107⅞	108⅛	⅝	..
Cy 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The local trade in bonds is not heavy, but there are so many remarkably good bargains offered now that all persons who can spare any funds for investment are striving to take advantage of this favorable season; for those who are initiated have no difficulty in making No. 1 investments that pay 15 to 18 per cent. on the amount invested. The city's 6 per cents are in demand just now, as they have reached a very low figure. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. are offering a desirable investment in the bonds of Caldwell county, issued to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. This is one of the wealthiest and best tobacco-growing counties in the State, and her only debt is this issue of $400,000 of bonds.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	122	@124
National Bank, second	96	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	96	@ 98
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	96	@ 98
Bank of Louisville	91	@ 92
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	114	@120
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	101	@102¾
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89	@ 91
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	111	@112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@118
Farmers' bank	93	@ 94
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	125	@127¾
Gas Company stock	104	@105
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	87	@ 90
L. & F. R. R. (common)	30	@ 40
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 68
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72¾	@ 73¾

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	70	@ 73*
City for bounty, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	74	@ 76
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	75	@ 76
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76	@ 77¾
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	70	@ 73
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	77	@ 79¾
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	75	@ 78¾
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	78	@ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	94	@ 96
" " second issue, 6 per c.	76	@ 77
" " third issue, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	72	@ 74
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	96	@ 98
" " " new 5 per c.	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " new, 7 pr c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	92	@ 94
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c.	89	@ 90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	87¾*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	83	@ 84¾*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	95	@ 96*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market during the past week, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the annoying freight blockades at the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The rains have improved the navigation of the Ohio river, and first-class steamers are now able to load to the guards, and shippers enjoy every facility for sending forward freight to all river points below.

In addition to this we have the prospect of large supplies of coal from Pittsburg and a reduction of current prices.

The most embarrassing feature of business affairs is the want of sufficient supplies of currency to transact the legitimate business offering. This deficiency calls loudly upon our business men and capitalists for a remedy. The usury laws of the State as they now stand are a barrier to the inflow of money from sections where it is superabundant, and steps should be taken to have the law modified or repealed.

The great bridge over the Ohio at this hour is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and must contribute immensely to the trade and commercial importance of the city.

The business community is now very much aroused upon the subject of another Southern railroad. The zeal, earnestness and unanimity expressed upon the subject are indications favorable to success.

The National Board of Trade has been in session during the week in Richmond. The questions brought forward are attracting deserved attention. We shall at the proper time attend to the subject particularly.

THE PRINCIPAL GRANARIES OF THE WORLD. The London Times thus comments on the rapid increase of the importation of wheat from the United States. The most interesting question, the writer says, is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe, when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States to consider in this connection are the reduction of freights and other charges, and the enlargement of communication with the Mississippi.

Any one who will take the trouble to look at the map of Russia will find a tract of country extending northward, on the west side, to latitude 51 degrees, and on the east side to 57 degrees; southward, on the west side, to 47 degrees, and on the east to 54 degrees north latitude, containing 234,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world. The soil is very rich, containing all the elements requisite for cereals; is deep, and apparently inexhaustible, and has the advantage of being covered with snow from November to the latter part of April, thus protecting the tender plants from the icy winds of winter, which sweep almost unceasingly over these plains. Russia has yet another and very important advantage—cheap labor. The laborers, we have seen it stated, wear skins for clothes, and wooden shoes, and work for the mere pittance of about sixteen dollars a year, since they have ceased to be serfs. Taking soil, climate, and situation into account, it would seem that, when the numerous railroads which have been projected shall be completed, Russia would indeed become, par excellence, the granary of the world. When it is remembered, however, that our American farmers, who pay their laborers high wages, and who live in a much more costly manner, have been able to send their wheat over half a continent, across a wide ocean, and compete with Russia in the European markets, it is not so certain that we shall be able to maintain a successful competition. As soon as the problem of cheap freights from the agricultural regions to tide water shall be solved, as it sooner or later will be, and we return to a sound fiscal system, wheat can be laid down in Europe at much less rate than we are laying it down at present. There is no good reason why wheat from the great granary of the northwest cannot be transported to the seaboard at least as cheap as any Russian wheat can be from the interior; and if that can be done we ought to hold our own in competition with that country. Besides, prices being equal, Great Britain, the largest consumer of foreign grown wheat, will be pretty certain to give the United States the preference, for the reason that she has to pay Russia mainly in gold, whereas she pays this country in merchandise. There is very little demand for iron worked into all manner of uses, nor for cloth, nor for silks, and the thousand and one articles of luxury and taste our people call for, and for which they are willing to give their cereal and other agricultural products. Perhaps by the time Russian wheat supercedes American our population will have so increased, and our waste lands become so settled up, that we shall require nearly all the grain we can raise for home consumption, which will be preferable to sending it abroad.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	290	27
Butter, pkgs	34	2
Bacon, casks	13	55
Bacon, tcs	34	..
Bagging, [illegible]	116	224
Bale Rope, coils	..	4
Cement, bbls	...	575
Cheese, pkgs	96	457
Candles, bxs	125	372
Coffee, bgs	138	230
Corn, bgs	568	..
Coal, bush	..	2000
Cotton, bales	509	807
Dried fruit	272	308
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	518	249
Feathers, bags	3	8
Eggs, bxs and bbls	11	3
Flour, bbls	274	286
Furniture, pkgs	307	272
Hides, bdls	412	501
Hay, bales	490	61
Hogs, head	8923	..
Horses, head	54	16
Iron, pig, tons	48	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2061	2495
Lard, tcs	..	24
Lard, kegs	22	56
Malt, sks	..	10
Merchandise, pkgs	935	3108
Mules, head	30	17
Nails, kegs	564	202
Oats, sacks	...	21
Offal, sks	...	81
Potatoes, bbls	115	10
Pork, mess, bbls	..	5
Rags, bales	5	..
Rice, casks	20	2
Sugar, hhds	19	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	1	140
Salt, bbls	..	206
Seeds, bags	150	35
Shingles, no	85000	7500
Tobacco, hhds	27	17
Tobacco, boxes	18	176
Whisky, bbls	340	273
Wheat, sacks	260	..
Wool, sacks	...	1
Woodenware, pkgs	..	103

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market has exhibited a good degree of activity during the past week, and liberal sales by jobbers have been reported. Dealers have made slight concessions on refined and island sugars, and coffee has, to some extent, followed the decline in gold.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Receipts have been sufficient to enable dealers to respond promptly to the demand, and prices are steady. We note sales of four hogsheads at 12c for common. We give the range for hhd and bbl lots: Choice, 14¾@15c; prime, 14¼@14½c; fully fair, 14@13½c; fair, 13¼@13½c; common, 12¾@12½c.

REFINED SUGARS—Are in fair request, but prices during the week have receded somewhat. We quote:

Hard standard	16⅞@17
A's	15¾@16
B's	15⅜ @15⅝
Extra C	15 @15⅜
Circle C	14⅞@15
Yellow	14 @14⅞

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in fair supply, and prices rule steady at quotations. We quote Cuba, 13⅞@14c; Porto Rico, 13⅞@14½c; Havana, 15@15½c, and Demarara, 15@15½c.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, and dealers have made concessions. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	24¾@25
" " prime	22¾@23
" " fair	20¾@21¾
" " common	18¾@20
Java	32 @34
Laguayra	23¾@25

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@80c for common to choice, and sirups as follows: Clarified, 50@55c; Delaware, 55@60c; S. A., 65@70c; Crystal, 75@85c; Silver Drip, $1@1 05; Lee Cero, $1 10@1 15; choice, $1 25.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The leaf tobacco market continues firm, notwithstanding the shrinkage in values of other trading commodities. This is due to the short crop and the damages it sustained by the October freeze. The decline in gold has so far had little influence on prices. The sales in this market to-day amount to 25 hhds, with rejection of bids on 2 hhds.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $9 10; 1 do Logan county leaf at $11 50; 1 do Metcalfe county leaf at $11; 5 do shipping tobacco at $8 65@10.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county low leaf, new, at $9 50; 1 do Breckinridge county low leaf at $9 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Warren county at $10 25; 2 do Logan county at $10 25@10 50; 3 do Simpson county at $9, $9 25 and $10; 1 do Allen county at $11.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 3 hhds tobacco at $7 60@11 25.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds leaf, from Butler county, at $9 90, 10 10; 2 hhds, 1 leaf and 1 lugs, from Daviess county—leaf $11 75, lugs $10 25.

Transactions for the past week and for the current tobacco year are as follows:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	50	315
Louisville House	49	206
Ninth-street House	62	279
Farmers' House	41	187
Boone House	37	153
Planters' House	6	133
Hhds	245	1,277

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The market is reported unsettled, with a good demand for the season. Manufacturers are offering in round lots to dealers standard brands of 2-lb bagging at 24@24½c, and sales on orders range from 25⅛@27c for outside and standard brands.

ROPE—Is in fair request and steady. Sales of coils and half-coils are made on orders at 8@8½c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market has assumed no new features during the week. Dealers report ample stocks with a fair local and shipping demand. Sales to-day amount to 400 bbls at the following quotations:

Fine	$4 [illegible]
Superfine	4 [illegible]
Extra	5 [illegible]
Extra family	5 [illegible]
A No. 1	5 [illegible]
Fancy	6 [illegible]
Rye Flour	5 [illegible]

GRAIN—The market is decidedly quiet, and transactions reported during the past week are not specially important. Wheat has been quiet, and receipts are light, and the demand correspondingly limited. Some sales have been made on private terms, and dealers are paying from 90c to $1 10 on arrival for red and white.

There is a fair demand for corn. Stocks of old are exhausted, and prices are nominal. New commands 75@80c.

There is a fair demand for oats, and prices are quotably unchanged, ranging from 48 to 50c on arrival. Sales are made at 50c in bulk, and 60c sacks included.

Rye is steady at 90 to 95c on arrival, with small sales from store at $1.

There is a fair demand for barley, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at $1 20@1 30 on arrival, and $1 30@1 35 for spring and fall.

A good demand for malt is reported, and prices are steady. We quote fall malt at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring $1 25@1 40. Canada malt $1 50@1 60; rye $1 50; corn malt $1 25; oat malt 60c.

Louisville Hog Market.

The market has been active during the week and prices have fluctuated slightly. Receipts though still liberal are falling off and packers are paying 10@10½c for heavy averages, outside figures being for extra heavy hogs. Light medium weights command from 9 to 9½c, while some good lots have sold for 9¾c.

The slaughtering business has been active during the week. Seven houses are in operation to-day and killed 6,266 head, with 3,700 head left over in pens. The aggregate killing for the season foots up 117,695 head.

[From the Columbia Spectator.]

Messrs. Willis & Morris sold to Mr. Henry Henson 169 head of hogs at $8 and $8 50 per hundred gross. We understand that Mr. Henson has sold to a party in Lebanon.

[From the Stanford Dispatch.]

Porkers are worth to-day 8½c. Quite a rapid decline.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is reported steady, and but slight quotable change has occurred during the week. Stocks of bulk meats are ample to meet any demand, and we note the appearance in the market of new cure bacon hams.

MESS PORK—Is steady, with a light demand at $31 50@32. Rump pork $26 50@27.

BACON—We note sales of 5 tierces new cure bacon hams at 28c and 15 casks clear bacon sides at 19¼c.

BULK MEATS—Prices are steady, with sales of 18 casks clear rib sides at 16¾c, 2 casks shoulders at 13¾c; clear sides are held at 16¾@17c, with sales of 21 casks.

LARD—Is firm, with sales of 12 tierces at 19¾c; prime keg is held at 19¼@20c.

CORN BEEF—Is firm and unchanged. We quote bbls at $24, half bbls at $13, quarter bbls at $7.

BEEF TONGUES—Are steady at $9 per doz.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Receipts have been quite liberal, and the week closes with a more active demand, and holders are now willing to accept current rates. Buyers, however, are of the opinion that lower quotations will be reached, and show but little disposition to invest on speculation. We note sales to-day 5 bales good ordinary, at 22¼c; 15 bales good ordinary and low middling at 22½c, the market closing weaker. We quote:

Middling	23¾
Low middling	22¾
Good ordinary	21¾@22¼
Ordinary	20

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending December 4th, 1869:

Black mare $36 50, bay mare 82, sorrel horse 26, wagon 100, bay mare 60, bay mare 15, mule 120, sorrel horse 66, black horse 20, bay mare 24, mule 80, bay horse 40, bay mare 75, black mare 78, bay horse 80, black horse 5, bay mare 70, pair bay horses 225, black mule 85, bay horse 17, bay horse 98, bay mare 100, bay horse 23, bay horse 41 50, brown mare 48, dun horse 43 50, bay horse 47, gray mare 70, set harness 12, sorrel horse 55, mule 25, bay horse 22 50, black mare 73, sorrel horse 9, bay mare 45, gray mare 15, bay horse 85, sorrel horse 9, bay horse 30, brown horse 21, black horse 81, bay horse 76 50.

The following are the sales made by Alexander Owens & Son, at their daily auction and sale stables, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, during the week ending December 4, 1869:

1 bay mare, $84 50; 1 black horse, 33 00; 1 gray mare, 40 00; 1 bay horse, 75 00; 1 yellow horse, 15 00; 1 black mare, 70 00; 1 yellow horse, 30 00; 2 mules, 200 00; 1 brown horse, 17 00; 1 watch, 10 00; 2 horses and wagon, 114 00; 1 wagon, 14 00; 1 black mare, 53 00; 1 brown mare, 26 50; 1 sorrel mare, 10 00; 1 bay mare, 42 50; 1 bay horse, 60 00; 1 gray mare, 15 50; 1 black mare, 42 00; 1 brown mare, 80 00; 1 sorrel mare, 16 00; 1 bay horse, 70 00; 1 bay mare, 51 50; 1 brown horse, 22 50; 1 watch, 8 00; 1 set of harness, 2 00; 1 bay mare, 50 00. 10 private sales.

Shipped South this week 55 head.

O. L. SMITH. S. T. STURGEON. R. R. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. au4 3dotf

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Nov. 14, 1869.] Arrive.
7:20 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:30 P. M.
4:35 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile express 9:05 A. M.
12:3 A. M. Nashville & Southeastern Exp Mail 1:25 P. M.
8:20 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. M'l 2:25 P. M.
3:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation 9:15 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway. n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M., Chicago Express; 9:30 A. M., New York Express; 2:30 P. M., for all points north, east, and west; 11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:30 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will run on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts. HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

May 2, 1869—je18 dtf

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—a positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each—6 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ Pamphlet sent to any one FREE. fe15 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.
Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1858, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

fe15 d

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $3 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky. jy11 dtf

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. Late dtf

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & Co.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 132 Main street.

DOBB, SARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 479 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. d3 dtf

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 103 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mar

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BASSNETT & STAMBAUGH, proprietors, No. 39 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 Fifth st., bet. Main and river. DAVIS & DORAN, Prop'rs.

LANE DAVIS, Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, 221 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut. oct dtf

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, Nos. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOORE, W. J., Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. B. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and all the rent of which will be applied to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

No. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address E. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

W. D. Seaver vs. M. & E. Seinsheimer, } In Ch'y, No. [illegible]
E. Moningshauser vs. same, }
E. Emmerlo vs. same, }
Valentin Lobner vs. same. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereon in the city of Louisville, being lots Nos. 11 and 12 in square No. 4 in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville; said lots having each a front of 30 feet on the south side of [illegible] street by a depth of 120 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

H. B. Hill against Susan Hill, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the life interest of H. B. Hill in the following described property, which life interest was conveyed by said H. B. Hill by deed dated April 18, 1855, to W. F. Bullock, as trustee for Susan Hill, wife of said H. B. Hill, viz:

A lot in Louisville, Ky., situated at the northeast corner of Market and Brook streets, fronting 48 feet on Market street, and extending back same width with Brook street 180 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 15

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against H. J. O'Neil. } In Chancery, No. 22,526.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 13, part of square No. 11, on the changed plan of Portland, in subdivision of said square, in the case of Wilson vs. Griffin, No. 20,347 in this court; said lots front 26 feet on the northwardly side of Montgomery street, and extend back 120 feet, the rear line being 26 feet west of Sixth cross street in said town of Portland. For further description, see deed from J. M. Wenning to H. J. O'Neil, in Book 158, pages 613 and 614, in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 d3

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. W. McGinnis, &c., against Frank Wood, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,324.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, three houses and lots, situated and described as follows, to-wit:

The first beginning at the southeast corner Green and Center streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and running back north with the east line of Center st. 189 feet to an alley; thence east with the north line of said alley 18 feet 1½ inches; thence at right angles parallel with Center street 189 feet to Green street; thence westwardly with Green street 18 feet 1½ inches to the beginning.

The second lot commences on said city on the south side of Green street at a point 18 feet 1½ inches east of Center street, and running back south parallel with Center street 189 feet; thence at right angles east 18 feet 1½ inches; thence at right angles north 189 feet to Green street; thence west with Green street 18 feet 1½ inches to the beginning.

The third begins on the south side of Green street, in said city, at a point 36 feet 3 inches east of Center street; running thence south parallel with Center st. 189 feet to an alley; thence east with said alley 18 feet 1½ inches; thence at right angles north 189 feet to Green street; thence west with Green street 18 feet 1½ inches to the place of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 d3

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Miller against W. D. Ferry, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,995.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

The interest of W. D Ferry in the land of Christina, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the old road and corner to Margaret Ferry; thence westwardly and binding on the north side of the road 6.73 poles to a corner to F. A. Nuckols' 3¼-acre tract, and extending back north 334 poles, the same width, being parallel to and binding upon western line of Margaret Ferry's 7¼ acres, 160 on an average to Harrod's creek, and being part of lot No. 6.

Also, one other tract, bounded as follows, being part of original lot No. 5, commencing at J. H. Ferry's corner on the road; thence westwardly and binding on the north line of the road 5.81 poles to the original corner of Nos. 5 and 4, and extending back the same width (6.80¼ & 160½ poles), and binding upon the line corner of Jacob Johnson's [illegible] to Harrod's creek, and containing [illegible] acres, being lot No. 5 [illegible].

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 d5

Marshal's Sale.

H. S. Buckner and others, against Wingard & Combs. } In Chancery, Nos. 22,490, 22,491, 22,492, 22,494, 22,496, 22,501, 22,561.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the following property, to-wit:

A house and lot in Jeffersontown, Ky., numbered on the map of said town No. 118, having a front of about 60 feet and a depth of about 200 feet; also, a large lot of dry goods and groceries, levied on this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de1 15

Marshal's Sale.

Adam Loeser against John Walter. } In Chancery, No. 22,368.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of ground and brick cottage situated on the east side of Shelby street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., between Hoeltzer and Lampton streets, bounded thus: Beginning at a point 159 feet north of Lampton street, running thence northwardly in Shelby street, 27 feet; thence eastwardly the same width 120 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

d1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

George Ansert's Adm'r against George Ansert's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,573.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, 12 and 16 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A house and lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Shelby streets, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., having a front of about 24 feet on Broadway by a depth of [illegible] feet, more or less, on Shelby street; also, a lot of 45 feet front on Broadway, adjoining the first mentioned lot above, on which there are two frame cottages on the front and a double frame on the back of said lot.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

d1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

The Atlanta Nat. Bank against Fred. G. Edwards, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,471.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land lying and being on the east side of Second street extended, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing on the corner of a 10-foot alley 189 feet south of the southeast corner of Ormsby avenue and Second street, running thence south and fronting 189 feet on Second street and extending back same width to a 20-foot alley, being part of the same ground mentioned in a deed from Irving to said F. G. Edwards.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

d1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

George Below & wife against Jacob Zoffinger, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,344.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and appurtenances in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning on the north side of Madison street, between Hancock and Clay streets, at a point from the southwest corner of Clay and Walnut 340 feet 6 inches westwardly; thence westwardly with Madison street 30 feet; thence northwardly 165 feet; thence at right angles east 30 feet; thence southwardly 165 feet to the beginning.

That portion of the purchase money coming to the infants Jacob Zoffinger and Sallie E. Zoffinger to be paid by the purchaser to remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until a statutory guardian is appointed, or until said E. Zoffinger shall be appointed said guardian or their guardian shall execute bond.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

d1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm and others. } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein:

A tract of land, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in the county of Oldham and State of Kentucky, [illegible] on the waters of Harrod's creek, [illegible] corner to Chas. Keeley's line N [illegible] W [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to [illegible], thence with [illegible] line S [illegible] W [illegible] poles to [illegible] corner [illegible]; thence [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to Calahan; thence with Calahan's line [illegible] poles to a stone [illegible] Eaton's line; thence [illegible] poles to a stone [illegible] a stone; thence south [illegible] poles to a stone in Cottom's line; thence with Cottom's line N [illegible] W 14¼ poles to a point from which [illegible] thence with [illegible] corner to Cottom and Craig in the middle of a stream; thence with Craig's line S 43½ W 41¼ poles to the beginning, containing 80 acres by supposition, but be the same more or less.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de4 d1d

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES.

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the [illegible] active principle of the European Worm-seed [illegible] its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and [illegible] known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with [illegible] use in this country. At this time, the Santonin [illegible] account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies [illegible].

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and [illegible] in combination with other elements [illegible] physicians, and often hazardous in their [illegible].

My purpose is to present to the [illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY,
OR
Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
sel deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat, which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in The Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided benefit must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE,

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. [illegible]

The Courier-Journal.

[illegible] SUNDAY, DECEMBER [illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 122 1-8.

The Erie canal, at Utica, was frozen over yesterday.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago thus far is 311,000, against [illegible] last season.

It is said President Grant will recommend the early resumption of specie payment.

There is no doubt that there will be a quorum of members in each branch of Congress [illegible].

[Governor] Brownlow and family have arrived in Washington. His health is better than last winter.

The Spanish Bank of Havana will issue six millions of currency as an additional loan to the government.

The old Mansion House and Davis Block, in Kennebec, Me., was burned on Friday night. Loss $30,000.

St. Mathews' Episcopal Church, Jersey City, N. J., was burned yesterday morning. The church was the oldest in Jersey City. Loss $40,000.

Tom Allen announces his intention to take no more notice of McCoole's challenges. Jack Looney says he is determined they shall fight soon.

The Republican Committee have indorsed the citizens' nomination of Mayor Shurtliff, of Boston, for re-election, of which there is little doubt.

At Fairbury, Ills., on Friday night, the stores of N. F. Stoll & Co., Beach & Co., and several others, were burned. Loss about $50,000; not half insured.

A man named Craig was killed and his wife fatally injured on Friday night, their carriage being demolished by a passing train, near Kinderhook, N. Y.

A Nashville inventor, Mr. John (Shoe) Brown, has just constructed a model for a printing machine, which he thinks will surpass even the Bullock or Hoe patents.

M. Guizott has written letters to a member of the French Legislative Corps on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support a Parliamentary Empire.

The fire at Topeka, Kansas, proves more disastrous than at first supposed. All the records of the land-office, including also the journals of the House of Representatives, were destroyed.

Seven companies of troops are now in winter quarters at Sherman Barracks, Omaha. No serious trouble with the Mormons is yet apprehended, and no troops have yet been ordered in the direction of Utah.

A man from the West named Reaves, who was prominently active among members during the last session of Congress has returned to Washington to revive the agitation on the subject of the removal of the capital.

A man named Holmes committed suicide in Chicago early yesterday morning by taking laudanum. From letters found it is evident he was laboring under pecuniary embarrassments. His home is supposed to be Mount Morris, Illinois.

While the relatives of W. H. Woodward, a printer, was celebrating his tin wedding in St. Louis on Friday night, an infant child of a married sister was smothered in a cradle. It is supposed to have been caused by one of the [illegible] carelessly laying an overcoat on it.

B. M. Nordyk, who was injured at the [illegible] Point, Iowa, disaster, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, on Tuesday, died on Thursday evening. This makes three deaths from that disaster. Nordyk was a highly respectable and wealthy farmer of Dallas county, Ia.

F. J. Pratt, cashier of a Chicago city horse railroad company, and son of F. W. Pratt, has been detected in embezzling the funds of the company. He confessed to have taken at least $10,000. Wine and fast women have been the cause of the young man's ruin. His age is about twenty-two years.

Several prominent colored men of St. Louis publish a call for a mass convention, to be held in Jefferson City, January 19, to consider and put into effect the best means of promoting the education of the colored people of Missouri. They desire some modification of the State law, and the establishment of a normal school, &c.

The cashier of the well-known dry goods house of J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, has been detected in the crime of pilfering from his employers. The aggregate amount taken is about $4,000. He restored $2,500, and was allowed by the firm to leave for parts unknown. He married about ten months since, and went into an extravagant style of living.

The Shelby county (Tenn.) Convention yesterday nominated Col. W. H. Stephens and James B. Heiskell candidates for the Constitutional Convention, and Humphrey Bate for [illegible]. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to submit the question of negro suffrage separately to the people at the Constitutional election.

The Junction City (Kansas) Union says that Charles Brown, who has been a captive three years among the Cheyenne Indians, and who has just escaped, states that there are in the hands of that tribe more than twenty white boys and girls, captives. Among them was Henrietta Floyd, sixteen years old, daughter of Wm. H. Floyd, furniture dealer, Boston. This girl was visiting Texas with a brother, when the Indians captured them, killing the brother and carrying her into captivity.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending December 2, 1869:

Thos. J. Merritt to Bridget Mayfield, 20 by 100 feet, Nineteenth street, south of Harney ... $1,250 00
[illegible] Harrisfield to Chas. W. Liter, 120 acres, Jefferson county ... 1,100 00
[illegible] J. Spalding to Henry Wixsted, 26½ by [illegible] feet, Ninth street, between Madison and Chestnut ... 787 50
[illegible] J. Cook to S. J. Hobbs, 2 acres, 5 sq. poles, Jefferson county ... 621 00
[illegible] W. Henning to Val. Roemer, 25 by 85 feet, Roseland street, between Jackson and Hancock ... 625 00
[illegible] W. Baker to John O'Brien, 100 by 150 feet, Franklin street, between Wenzel and Buchanan ... 2,500 00
[illegible] Volkmar to Henry C. Gibson, 33 by [illegible] feet, Portland avenue ... 2,850 00
[illegible] L. Tyler, trustee, to Rhoda A. Francis, 140½ acres, Jefferson county ... 10,800 00
[illegible] Dumper to W. L. Murphy, 11 acres, 2 roods and 30 poles, Jefferson county ...
[illegible] Preston Johnston to Chas. S. Mueller, 100 by 180 feet, Bardstown turnpike ... 3,200 00
[illegible] Stevia to Benj. Grove, 25 by 28 [illegible] ... 2,000 00
[illegible] by 190 feet, St. Xavier street ... 8,643 50
[illegible] Henderson to J. R. Delvechio, 139 by 238 feet, Congress and Twenty-[illegible] ... 1,330 00
[illegible] Insurance Company to Wm. C. Arterburn, 32 acres, Jefferson county ... 2,500 00
[illegible] Bradshaw to Louisville Bridge Company, 30 by 195 feet, Rowan and [illegible] streets ... 3,600 00
[illegible] Leber to Sam'l Ullman, 33½ by 200 feet, Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway ... 3,665 00

Marriage Licenses.

[Marriage] licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending Dec. 4, as follows:

Thomas Lynch to Mary McCale.
[illegible] J. Mitchell to Sarah Vader.
[illegible] K. Kurtz to Emma Ainslie.
[illegible] S. Sonale to Amelia Forsyth.
John Hahn to Mary Jane Deacer.
John A. Cood to Virginia A. Bullitt.
Robert Stewart to Narcissa Spears.
[illegible] R. Wall to Ellen Warren.
Frank Wells to Mary Fincely.
[illegible] Jenness to Sarah F. Murray.
[illegible] A. Gill to Emma F. Thomas.
[illegible] Mangan to Bridget Welch.
[illegible] A. Conner to Amanda Wilson.
[illegible] T. Humphries to Joan Helm.
[illegible] M. Rodman to Sidney A. Kennedy.
[illegible] Bolger to Lena Madelmann.
[illegible] J. Thomas to Louisa C. Austin.
[illegible] Fieler to Mary A. C. Stoll.
[illegible] Graham to Ellen Burgess.
John W. Richardson to Kate Delaney.
[illegible] A. Caldwell to Laura A. Clarkson.
[illegible] Troecher to Louisa Troecher.
[illegible] Dinkelspeil to Augusta Dinkelspeil.

Mortuary Report for Week Ending Dec. 4.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4, 1869.

[illegible]

SEX.
[illegible] ... 20 Female ... 18

COLOR.
[illegible] ... 31 Black ... 11

NATIVITY.
[illegible] ... 33 Germany ... 4
[illegible] ... 3 England ... 2

AGE.
[illegible]

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

A Day of Misadventures.

[A b]oy was driving up Jefferson street, between [Floyd] and Preston, in a buggy, when his horse took fright at a locomotive passing, and, after [rearing] and plunging, started for a run. On his way up the street he ran into a coal cart, breaking to pieces two wheels of the buggy; he then [got] out of the shafts and kept on up the street [by him]self. The boy was not injured.

[A g]entleman in his buggy was coming in Fifth [street], when he heard a terrible clatter behind [him], looking back he saw a country wagon [drawn] by two horses dashing along at breakneck speed, in spite of the driver; to get out of [the way] he whipped up his own horse, and just [escaped] being run over at Green street when the [wagon] horses fell, and the race was stopped. [illegible] Back, a dealer in sheepskins, cowhides, [illegible] and other roots, who had been out on a [trading] tour, was approaching the city, some [illegible] miles out, when the heavy load and [rou]gh road proved too much for his wagon, [which] broke down on him. He was forced to [put] it into some sort of movable shape, and get [in] the best way he could.

A Serious Fall.

[Yesterd]ay, about noon, a wagon belonging to the [Transf]er Company was unloading some baggage [at a r]esidence, on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Second streets. Mr. Thomas Moore, the [illegible] gentleman in charge of the baggage, had [taken] his place in the wagon, but was standing [on a] trunk, when the horses started very suddenly, throwing him off into the street. He fell [in s]uch a way as to strike the back of his head on [the] paving, and was thereby rendered insensible. Some people, residing at the southeast [corner], seeing him fall, ran out to his assistance, [and he] was taken into the house. Efforts were [made] to restore consciousness, which were at [first un]availing, but after the arrival of a surgeon and the application of suitable restoratives, [he was] revived. His injuries were such as to induce [the sur]geon to forbid his removal for a few hours. [illegible] of the Transfer Company were notified, [and ex]erted themselves to the utmost for his comfort. [illegible] be sufficiently restored to [illegible], but his injuries are still quite severe.

The Tenth District.

[A sp]ecial election in the Tenth Senatorial [District], caused by the recent death of Hon. Jas. [illegible], took place on the 27th of November, [resulting] in the election of John W. Johnson, [of] McLean county, by a small majority over [illegible] Mr. Johnson is a sterling Democrat, an excellent gentleman, and will make [a] valuable member of the Legislature.

THE NEW ROAD.

How it is to be Built and Who is to Build it.

The following amounts have already been subscribed and voted to the Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia, and the Cumberland and Ohio railroads, by the counties through which these two roads are to run:

Spencer	$250,000
Washington	400,000
Marion	500,000
Taylor	300,000
Adair	300,000
Cumberland	300,000
Making	$2,050,000

This $2,050,000 represent stock already subscribed by the votes of these counties, and which will be turned over to the Louisville and Chattanooga road whenever the people of these counties see that there is a solid and reliable movement made to build the Louisville and Chattanooga road.

We confidently expect to get from justice districts in Jefferson and Nelson counties the sum of $250,000 and from the city of Louisville the sum of $2,000,000, which, taken together and added to the amount, make $4,300,000. The counties of Cumberland and Adair have subscribed $30,000 private stock to these roads, which will go as the public subscription does, and with the extraordinary advantages of this road, and from the interest already shown by the true and solid men of Louisville and the counties through which it will run, we can safely calculate that in Louisville and those counties there will be subscribed at least $500,000 in private stock, which, taken with the $30,000 and added to the public subscription, makes the sum of $4,730,000 in Kentucky alone. What will Tennessee do is the only question discussed in Louisville and Kentucky. Now add to this subscription the amount to be voted and subscribed by the people of Tennessee and you have an amount ample to build this road. No road ever started with such capital and certainty of success. The people subscribing stock and the counties in Tennessee and Kentucky voting stock will own this road. It will be theirs, like their cattle and horses. It will not be the liberal donations of a deluded people to a Northern city. If gentlemen in Tennessee think these are simply figures, and not fixed facts, let them write to the Judges of the counties mentioned as having already voted their stock and the truth or falsity of these statements can be easily ascertained. We invite investigation as to these facts and as to the intentions of Louisville and the men who represented her in the great meeting held in her court-house, on last Friday evening. Thos. E. Bramlette, formerly Governor of Kentucky, D. B. Harris, and James M. Duncan, of this city, were appointed a committee to go to Nashville and Chattanooga to solicit a charter for this road from Tennessee, and to explain to the citizens of Chattanooga the condition of things in Louisville and the State as to this road, and the two former left by the train last evening for those points to discharge their official duties.

ART.

Three Good Pictures at Escott's.

There are three fine paintings in the highest style of art now on exhibition at J. V. Escott & Son's, by Gen. S. W. Price, of Lexington, Ky., who was a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland—a life-size portrait of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, "The Young Artist," and "Not Worth Mending." The first, the portrait of Gen. Thomas, is drawn to the life, and stands out so naturally that all who have seen him cannot but recognize the portrait at once. "The Young Artist" is a house scene, a boy taking and practicing his first lesson. A sable nurse, holding a flaxen-haired baby in her arms, is looking on. The group is admirably executed. The table, chairs, carpet, and all the surroundings are so perfectly given that, while looking at the picture, you feel yourself in a sitting room, with everything alive around you, and at home.

"Not Worth Mending" is a picture worthy of much study, and, in an artistic point of view, fully equals, if it is not superior to, "The Young Artist." The picture represents the shop of an aristocratic boot and shoe maker in humble circumstances. An old negro, with apparently well-worn, patched clothing, long beard, and whiskers whiter than a bleak autumn morning's frost, strolls into the shop, and, with a pitiable air, perches his foot upon a stool near the shoemaker where he is at work, exhibiting a muddy shoe well nigh in shreds, desiring that it shall be mended. His heavy walking-cane and tattered slouched hat are on the floor at his feet, and as his drooping head and body bends over toward the shoe-maker, he presents a veritable picture of despair pleading at the mercy seat. The shoemaker, with shirt sleeves rolled up to his arm-pits, his coat hanging upon the wall at his back, busily at work on a fine boot; rolls of leather, scattered upon the floor, and all the paraphernalia of his trade around him, looks up in proud disdain, and bluntly tells him "It is not worth mending." The wife of the shoemaker, a buxom, ruddy, fair-haired, well-developed woman, hears the colloquy while at her wash-tub, at the foot of the stairway in the back part of the room, and coming forward with bare arms, rustic dress tucked up, and hands white with soap-suds, leans upon the back of a chair immediately behind her husband, and looks pleadingly in behalf of the old shoe and its time-scathed, sad-hearted owner. The figures, as well as the surroundings, all stand out in the boldest relief, looking so natural that they seem scarcely to be the work of art, but living realities. Those who go to see these paintings will be well paid for the visit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Under a Railroad Train and is Cut in Two.

Yesterday afternoon, while the construction train on the Southern branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was backing down toward Charlestown, Indiana, a mile and a half beyond that place, a negro man named John Stone, while standing on one of the cars, stepped back carelessly and fell between the cars on one of the rails. Ten cars and the locomotive passed over the middle of his body, almost severing him in two. The body was afterward picked up and brought to Jeffersonville, where Dr. G. W. Lewman, Coroner of Clark county, held an inquest over the remains of the deceased. The verdict accorded with the above facts.

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.

The impression has obtained that the joint resolution that passed the Tennessee Legislature authorized litigation in relation to the contract made by the Elizabethtown, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company to secure its completion. The resolution merely authorized the Attorney General, with General Quarles, to investigate the matter of a loan by the State to the company of $200,000 of State bonds, and, if necessary, to institute suit for the unpaid interest. We understand from the contract, published in our columns some weeks ago, that the Elizabethtown, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company expressly provided for the payment of all interest in arrear and to accrue to Tennessee, and this interest will be paid by the 1st of January next. Of course if the interest is paid Tennessee, there will be no suit or trouble in regard to the matter.

We are informed that Messrs. Hanson & Rutter, the contractors to complete and equip the E. H. and N. railroad, are settling and paying off the floating debt of the company, in accordance with the terms of the contract. The contractors have commenced work at Madisonville, and will complete three to four miles to the coal mines south of Madisonville, by the 1st of March. A large force will be placed on the work at Williams' hill and Davis' hill, in Christian county, and at other points of heavy work, by the 1st of January. It is stated to be the purpose and expectation of the contractors to complete and equip the road by the first of October next.

Young Men's Christian Association Lecture Course.

The Lecture Committee of the above institution has secured for the season some of the most eminent lecturers of the age.

Such names as George Kennan, John B. Gough, and Henry Vincent ought to and no doubt will draw crowded houses. Mr. Kennan will deliver the opening lecture on the 13th of December on his "Adventures in Northern Asia." This lecture alone is worth the price of a ticket to the whole course. Those who heard him last winter have not forgotten the fine descriptive powers of Mr. Kennan.

Mr. Gough delivers the second and third lectures on the 18th and 19th of January. It is hoped the committee will insist upon Mr. Gough treating our citizens to his inimitable lecture on temperance, one evening. Mr. Gough has no superior and but few equals as a finished lecturer. His language is rich and his delivery faultless.

Mr. Vincent delivers the fourth and last lecture of the course on the 3d of February. Few men have the power of making deeper and more lasting impressions on his hearers than Mr. Vincent. He is certainly a man of the first order of talent, and never fails to come up to the expectations of his audience.

Our citizens would do well to call upon the Superintendent, at the association's rooms, and secure tickets at the earliest moment.

Personal.

We will be probably doing some of our readers a service by mentioning the fact that the stay in this city of Dr. Liebthill, who is eminent for his skill in the specialties he practices, will be limited, as his engagements in New York will permit him to remain here only a very short time longer. During his former visit here many persons from a distance came to the city to avail themselves of his skill, and it may be of interest to such to have a proper idea of his future movements.

Hon. Garrett Davis and wife and Col. Chas. A. Gill and his bride were passengers on the Marietta road for Washington, from Cincinnati, yesterday.

Religious.

The protracted meeting which has been in progress at the Twelfth-street Methodist Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. S. Scobee, since Sunday, the 28th ult., will continue during the present week. Several persons have professed religion since the commencement of the meeting and united with the church, and the indications are highly encouraging that the meeting will increase in interest and power. The Rev. C. C. Mahew, of Nashville, who has been preaching for the church during the week, will conduct the services to-day, morning and evening.

A Beautiful Street.

Twelfth street from Main to High has, by the grace of the General Council, been recently repaired and bowldered. Formerly it was one of the most miserable thoroughfares in the city, most of the vehicles going to Portland having to pass over it, and besides being subjected to the severe wear occasioned by the heavy hauling of the Bridge Company's wagons. It is now, however, one of the prettiest and most substantial streets in the city, and the citizens in that locality are in ecstacies over the possession of it. The work was done by Mr. Henry Stickrod, one of the most reliable of the city contractors, and that, too, without ever impeding the passage of vehicles or the street cars.

Election of U. S. Senator.

One of the first duties of the Kentucky Legislature will be to elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Thos. C. McCreery. The law requires the Legislature to go into an election on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature, which will be the 14th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas—His Two Coming Concerts.

Theodore Thomas, says his biographer, "was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, in the year 1835, and is therefore now only thirty-four years old. He displayed when a child so decided a talent for music that his father, also a violinist, made him play in public when he was only six years old. In 1845 the family emigrated to this country, and young Thomas remained in New York a couple of years, during which time he played successfully at concerts. His performance on the instrument even then was distinguished by its remarkable mastery of tone, precision and delicacy. From New York he went South, and traveled until 1851, when he returned to New York and played at the opera as one of the principal violinists during the engagements of Sontag, Jenny Lind, Grisi and Mario. In 1852 he gave up most of his engagements and devoted himself to the study of those branches which are essential to the education of an accomplished musician, studying harmony under Rudolph Schuellinger and W. Mayerhofer.

"Under Arditi, the conductor of the opera during the engagement of Madame Lagrange, young Thomas became leader of the orchestra, and continued to fill the position of leader and conductor in different German and Italian troupes until 1861, when he gave up all connection with the theater. In 1857 he traveled with Thalberg, and afterwards with Laborde, Piccolomini and other distinguished foreign artists. In 1855, in connection with Messrs. W. Mason, Bergmann, F. Bergner, Mosenthal and Matzka, he commenced those quartette soirees which first made known to the public the perfection of his skill and the thoroughness of his acquaintance with the works of the greater masters. During the last five years he has given those Symphony Soirees and popular Orchestral Concerts whose great artistic and popular success have made his name familiar among musicians from New York to St. Petersbury."

Our people will have an opportunity of hearing this great National Orchestra of Theodore Thomas at Weisiger Hall to-morrow evening. The orchestra of Mr. Thomas built its fame in New York at Steinway Hall, and this season is the first they tried the hazardous experiment of travelling through the West. The orchestra consists of forty picked musicians practiced under the baton of Mr. Thomas for over four consecutive years. They have acquired in that time a unity of action and a power of ready apprehension of their leader's meanings truly marvelous. A leading Boston journal says: "What Thomas thinks the orchestra talks, and what Thomas feels the orchestra sings." The rank and file of this orchestra is made up from members of various European orchestras of celebrity who have found their way to America. Many of them were once the best orchestral players of Jullien's American traveling orchestra, who adopted this country when that popular leader returned home. The native talent, the acquired skill, the unwearied perseverance necessary to bring together the members of a full orchestra and make them play as Mr. Theodore Thomas has done, are only lightly understood by the public at large. In London but two such orchestras exist, Mr. Costa's and Signor Arditi's. Paris, now that Mr. Pasdeloup has given up the Lyrique, has simply no grand orchestra at all for the performance of classic music. The only other European orchestra worthy to be mentioned, beside that of Theodore Thomas, is that of the Gewand Haus (Leipzig) concerts. We are glad to hear that the reserved seats for the Thomas concerts are selling very rapidly at D. P. Faulds' music-store, giving evidence that Louisville is in reality just as prompt as any other city in supporting anything that it knows to be really what it pretends to be in art.

Mrs. Mary Gladstane.

This popular and excellent actress will make her reappearance to-morrow evening at the Opera House after an absence of four years.

Mrs. Gladstane has played many successful engagements at the first-class theaters in our principal cities, and has always maintained the reputation of being worthy of the very flattering encomiums of the press everywhere. She is a great favorite in New Orleans, St. Louis, and other Southern cities, where she has played to full houses, besides in the principal Northern cities. Her repertoire of characters is unusually good and of great variety, embracing every description of genteel comedy, drama, melodrama, and tragedy. Among many others may be mentioned Rosalind, in "As You Like It;" Miriam, in a version of "Leah, the Forsaken;" Lady Audley, in Brougham's version of Miss Braddon's novel; Lady Isabel, in "East Lynne;" Mrs. Haller, in "the Stranger;" Juliana, in Tobin's comedy "the Honeymoon;" Julia, in "the Hunchback;" Parthenia, in "Ingomar;" Peg Woffington, in the play of that name, adapted from Charles Reade's novel; Pauline, in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," and Marie Stuart, in the historical play of that name.

It will be seen that in the higher order of plays, requiring great versatility and a thorough knowledge of stage business and careful acting, her list of parts is not inferior to any of the leading actresses of the day. Our remembrance of her acting in many of her best performances is very pleasant. Her name recalls some very agreeable impressions left by her artistic impersonation of some of the standard characters of the modern drama, while her graceful manners, handsome face, and general appearance was very pleasing. She will appear to-morrow night in her great character of "Leah, the Forsaken."

The Masonic Fair.

The ladies' fair, at the Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, closed last night. The many valuable articles were sold, some at great sacrifices. The ladies engaged in this enterprise deserve the greatest credit for their efforts to contribute means to so laudable a purpose. Little Katie Wicks deserves special credit. So petite and handsome, as she stood at her table, she was a feature of the fair, and was the subject of general compliment. Her zeal in forwarding the object of the occasion was so manifest that the ladies of the society have decided to elect her a member. Among the articles which she contributed was a magnificent tower case, which was raffled, and, she being the happy one taking a chance, won it. She then contributed it again, when it was put up at auction and bought by a gentleman, who made her a present of it as a testimonial. The elegant little lady should preserve it now as a proud memento.

There were many curiosities on the tables, but the prophetic Gypsy on the stage was the greatest curiosity of the fair, and the trouble with the knowing ones was, that the mystery of her origin or personality remained unexplained. The fair was in existence a week, the Gypsy told at least five hundred fortunes and delighted five hundred people, the fair closed, the Gypsy ascended back to her clouds, and her name was never discovered. What a pity!

There were at least a half dozen auctioneers, all busy last night, while at the same time a dozen raffles were going on. It was, withal, a merry time, and there was a large crowd when the doors were closed, which was after midnight.

Knights of Pythias—Inauguration Ball.

The new order of the Knights of Pythias is evidently destined to become one of the most powerful societies in the land. Already their lodges are numbered by thousands, and one or more exists in every city on the continent. This order has met with unprecedented success in its growth, and numbers the most elegant and accomplished gentlemen in its membership, wherever lodges have been established.

This society, or brotherhood, is founded on the beautiful legend of Damon and Pythias, which is suggestive of its fraternal unity. It was conceived in brotherly affection, and its chief aim is to alleviate the sufferings of brother Knights, and promote each other's happiness and welfare. Like other benevolent societies, the Knights officiate at the bedside of a sick brother, and perform the last sad rites at the grave. The widows and orphans of members are taken under their especial care and tenderly provided for. It is a happy order, and richly merits the unbounded prosperity which has attended it, as a pioneer society.

On the night of Monday, 20th inst., the members of this order will give their inaugural ball, at Masonic Temple. The committee of arrangements, invitation and floor committees number some of our most estimable and prominent citizens. It will undoubtedly be the most *recherche* affair that has taken place in our city this season. A great many invitations have been extended, and none but those receiving special invitation by card will be admitted. The advertisement of this grand ball appears in another column.

The Hibernicon.

This moral and interesting entertainment will be the attraction at the Masonic Temple to-morrow evening. It consists of a pictorial, musical and natural exhibition—a panorama of the principal points of interest in Ireland; illustrated by songs, dances, &c., in appropriate costume by a number of clever delineators of the national and local characteristics of the Irish people. Jerry Cohan, Marie Dalton MacEvoy, Miss Kate Halpine and Mr. Charles MacEvoy are the principal musical and dramatic members of the troupe. To those of Irish sympathy or descent, the Hibernicon will possibly furnish a good deal of amusement. The success of this peculiar style of entertainment has been very decided elsewhere.

The Opera House.

There was a fair house last night to witness the final performance of The Leffingwell. His engagement here during the past week has contributed greatly to the merriment and entertainment of the play-going public. He is an exceedingly clever actor in his peculiar line, and has made a good deal of reputation by such specialties as the Gushing Clorinda, or the Girl of the Period, and other droll parts.

Mons. and Madame Mueller's Academy.

Mons. and Madame Mueller's Dancing Academy, in Weisiger Hall, was crowded yesterday afternoon by the patrons of the institution, who assemble there every Saturday afternoon to witness the weekly lesson of their children. Among the little fairies on the floor were the children of some of our first citizens. These Saturday lessons are real entertainments.

The Kidnapping Case.

The case of Michael Fox for kidnapping his little boy from the mother at Indianapolis has excited a great interest, and the Circuit Court room was filled with eager spectators. It was proven that the mother, by her own unaided exertions, had for six years supported herself and the child without any assistance from the husband and father; that he had money, but spent it in other ways than the support of his family, or, miser-like, hoarded it up; that he had been cruel to his wife, knocking her down and dragging her across the room by the hair of the head; and that the boy, about eight years old, wanted to go with his mother. J. Hop Price, Esq., counsel for the mother, in pleading for the custody of the child, made a most eloquent resume of the evidence and comment thereon, but, at the time our reporter left the court room, the case had not been decided.

The Air-line Road.

The majority in favor of the county subscription of $95,000 to the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railroad in New Albany is 678. The majority in the county will be about 800, this is estimated. A very small vote was polled throughout the county. The entire subscription in New Albany will amount to nearly a million dollars, including the city and county.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Service in all the churches to-day.

The School Board meets to-morrow night.

The Skating Rink was full of people last evening.

The grand jury of the City Court meets on Monday.

There was not one arrest recorded at the jail yesterday.

The ordinance of baptism will be administered to several new converts at the Walnut-street Baptist church to-day.

The thermometer at Cook, Goodman & Co.'s yesterday said 42° at 9 o'clock, 49° at noon, and 45° at 6 o'clock. The barometer was 29.80.

The fourth annual ball of the Ridgeway Circle, F. B., will be given at Masonic Temple, December 13th, and will, doubtless, be a delightful affair.

Lewis Baker, the German carpenter who fell from the bridge over the Ohio river at this point on Friday, died of his injuries Friday night at his residence in Jeffersonville.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 247, I. O. G. T., of this city, will visit Railroad Lodge, Jeffersonville, Ind., to-morrow (Monday) evening, starting from the ferry landing at 7 o'clock P. M.

A lively scrimmage took place on Third street yesterday between an indignant creditor and a delinquent debtor. After a little "sussing" and choking the money was paid over.

His Honor Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Gen. Eli H. Murray, United States Marshal, and Col. B. H. Bristow, United States Attorney, will leave on Monday morning for Covington, to hold a session of the United States Courts in that district.

Owing to there having been a case of small-pox or varioloid at the jail, the Police Commissioners yesterday directed that no prisoners arrested by the police should be confined in that institution. The station-houses will be used in its stead.

Oscar Gollahue and Lloyd McDaniel, from Larue county, were taken before United States Commissioner Ballard, and examined on the charge of distilling without paying the Government license. On hearing the evidence, they were held in $1,200 each to answer at the next term of court.

The case of W. H. Mitchell, the boy who cut Jerry Fry in the neck at the Green street African Church, came before the City Court, and a number of witnesses appeared to testify; the evidence was so decisive of an unprovoked assault that the boy was held to bail in $400 to answer. Fry is still confined to his bed from the effects of the wound.

A couple of horses attached to a buggy took fright on Market or Jefferson street and dashed out Preston at the top of their speed, scaring everything else off the street for the time being. After going a couple of squares the buggy was overturned and badly broken up, the horses jerking loose, and continuing their flight. Fortunately no one was in the buggy.

The Sequel.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was published in the Courier-Journal of Friday:

Evansville, Dec. 2.—A woman named Susan Clark, a deck passenger from Louisville to this city, dropped her child, four weeks old, into the river near Stephensport, this morning. She says it was an accident, but a man watching her says it was deliberately done. She had just left the hospital in Louisville.

From the officers of the hospital in this city we learn that the woman above referred to was sent from that institution to the poor-house a week or two ago. Before leaving the hospital she received the child from its mother, Bridget Bradshaw, to keep, Mrs. Bradshaw offering her two dollars per month to do so. The above dispatch shows what she did with it.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Vacancy in the Sixth Ward.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1869.

It is the seemingly agreeable pastime of some persons, among them yourself, to criticise the action of the General Council of our city, and often in terms far from complimentary to the intelligence or integrity of its members.

The position of member of the Board of General Council is one of much importance and responsibility, and cannot be satisfactorily or creditably filled except at the expense of much time and labor—more than most persons can or are disposed to bestow.

Few indeed of those most interested are found of late days inclined to incur the labor and odium incident to the position, and to this may be attributed the seriously objectionable legislation in our city affairs.

And unless there be an increased disposition upon the part of our best citizens to serve, and secure the services of the best competent, there will be no improvement. But rather will matter continue to grow worse.

Who are those most competent and interested? Certainly they are those of large interest in business and property.

And how greatly is the prosperity of their business and value, and increase of their property, dependant upon the legislation of our city?

This is so plain that it is wonderful, indeed, that those whose action and results in every other way manifest sound judgment, fail to exercise more interest and control in matters so closely connected with their success and comfort.

How few of those most interested, after the manner above mentioned, are to be found among the members of the General Council of this city? And when the writer of this has an occasion, in reply to criticisms made upon the General Council, urged upon some of our largest property-holders and most prominent business men that it was their high duty and great interest to become members, he has been answered that they had no time, or could not be induced to serve as a member in either Board.

If such be the feeling and action of those whose duty and interest should induce otherwise, how can it be wondered that our boards are not differently composed. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it is rather to be wondered that they are not worse, if they will are long be unless our citizens arouse from their indifference and selfish love of ease to a proper sense of duty and interest—when perhaps it may be too late to undo (as now it is) much that should not have been done.

The present is a period of great importance to our city and every individual citizen thereof. Questions are before us involving our growth and prosperity as a city and the extent of our burdens in taxation, which demand our best capacity to determine them.

There is now a vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, and I would ask your aid in securing the services of some suitable person from the Sixth ward to fill that vacancy. There are in that ward many gentlemen who have large interest and ample capacity, but perhaps few of whom will or may incline or think they have the time. Will you not then urge the citizens to discharge their duty at once by selecting and recommending to the General Council some most desirable individual before some one, perhaps not competent, may, for selfish ends, seek and secure the committal of the members in their favor?

Surely among such citizens as Captain W. C. Hite, Patrick Joyes, G. W. Herbert, D. Spalding, George C. Buchanan, James W. Henning, Warren Mitchell, J. M. Duncan, and others needless to mention, there can be no excuse for failing to secure a most efficient and desirable representative in the Board of Aldermen from the Sixth ward. Certainly there will not if the citizens do their duty. One who has served from

ANOTHER WARD.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 5.

All quiet in police circles.

The Council will have its first regular session of the month to-morrow night.

There will be the usual services in Wesley chapel at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. to-day.

The total value of the recorded real estate transfers in the county last week amounted to only $1,250.

The County Commissioners convene in regular quarterly session in the court-house at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

On Sunday trains leave for Jeffersonville at the following hours: 7:30, 9:00 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 P. M. On every other day in the week trains depart as follows: 5:50, 7:40, 9:10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:55, 5:00, 7:30 and 10:10 P. M.

During the week past marriage licenses have been issued as follows: Evans Chamberlain to Augusta Wilcox, James L. Crawford to Margaret E. Betterton, Joseph McPherson to Emma O'Neil, Anthony J. Hus to Elizabeth J. Wilkinson, Lightman Lewis to Catherine E. Smith, James L. Miller to Clara E. Thurman, and M. Scott to Elizabeth A. Clark.

The election on the proposition for Floyd county to subscribe one per cent. of all her taxables to the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway passed off quietly in the city yesterday with the following result: First precinct, First ward, for the subscription 236, against the subscription 39. Second precinct, second ward, 169 for, 17 against. Third precinct, Third ward, 150 for, 21 against, scattering 1. Fourth precinct, Fourth ward, 191 for, 31 against; Fifth precinct, Fifth ward, 55 for, 24 against; Sixth precinct, Sixth ward, 141 for, 41 against. Total for the subscription, 852; total against it, 174; majority for the proposition, 678 votes. Total number of votes cast in the city, 1,025. When the city is thoroughly canvassed in a spirited political contest, she will yield about 3,200 votes; the townships outside of the city between 800 and 900; so that even if a full vote was polled outside of the city, it would be very close, and even then, the subscription would most likely be carried; but the vote in the outside townships will, at all events, fall off fifty per cent; consequently, the proposition is undoubtedly carried by a large majority, considering the meager vote cast. None of the townships had been heard from at this writing.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 5.

Colonel W. W. Caldwell departed for Evansville on a business trip last evening.

Elder Murdock, of Charlestown, will preach in the Christian church at 10 A. M. to-day.

Robert Bickner and Della Simmes (col.) were the only persons who obtained marriage license last week.

Rev. T. G. B. Herrell, of Mooreshill, will preach in the Wall street Methodist church, at 10½ A. M., to-day.

The masquerade ball of the Jeffersonville Saengerbund has been postponed until Thursday, February 10th.

Charles Martindale, agent of the State Templar, will lecture in Holmes & Thias hall at 3½ P. M., on temperance.

Yesterday morning a little son of John Zulauf, named Rudolph, while playing on the stairs fell to the floor below, and broke one of the processes of his left arm.

Lewis Baker, the German who fell from the bridge on Friday evening was buried from his boarding-house, on the corner of Market and Indiana avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Sunday schedule of the "Jeff. road" to New Albany from Jeffersonville is as follows: 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 7:45 P. M. The daily schedule is as follows: 7:00, 8:15, 10:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:15, 3:30, 5:50, 9:30, 11:30 P. M.

Ex-conductor Thomas H. Daily has knocked off the "ex," and will be a full conductor to-morrow, as he resumes his former occupation as conductor on the "Jeff. road" to-morrow afternoon, having withdrawn from the dry goods business at Edinburg, Ind.

☞ Some time ago this community was convulsed by a report that Aug. Coors had brought suit for $50,000 damages against one Coughran for the seduction of his wife. The matter has remained comparatively quiet, but in the meantime Mr. Coors has obtained a divorce and has married another wife, while his former helpmeet has returned to her home in Kentucky. And now comes Mr. Coors into court and dismisses the suit for damages against Mr. Coughran, and everything is lovely in every particular.—[Indianapolis Mirror.

☞ Omaha claims to have the "most magnificent billiard hall in the United States." Kavanaugh and Coon are to play the dedication game.

CITY FEATURES.

S. Barker & Co., 109 and 111 Fourth Street.

If any of our readers have dry goods to buy, we advise them to read the advertisement of S. Barker & Co., on the first page of to-day's paper. It will be seen that they have marked down their immense stock from 10 to 30 per cent., and will offer their stock at less than New York panic prices. The New York Store is now one of the institutions of Louisville, and the firm of S. Barker & Co. one of the most reliable in the country. It has attained a prominence for selling the best and richest goods imported at the lowest rates.

☞ On account of the extremely large stock on hand of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and overcoatings, entire suits or single garments will be made to order at greatly reduced prices at J. Winter's merchant tailor establishment, second floor of corner of Third and Market. Go and see the immense variety.

The Henderson Land Sale Enterprise.

It will be gratifying to parties who hold tickets in this enterprise to know that the pressure for tickets has now set in very strong. It was found impossible to accommodate the constant flow of purchasers at the Commercial Bank and at the same time transact the business of the bank, and additional agencies have therefore been opened at Scott Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, Dale & Helmus's, and H. B. Singleton's, Fourth street, so that every one can get their tickets promptly. Besides this local sale, we learn that scarcely a day passes, that from 100 to 300 tickets are not sent out to all points of the compass, to parties at a distance, who order by mail or express. On every hand we see our cotemporaries talking about and recommending this scheme in the most unqualified manner. The interest seems to be wide-spread and universal. As the day for the final drawing approaches, the rush for tickets will of course be much greater each day, and we understand that the success of the enterprise is so far insured, that the commissioners hardly expect the tickets can hold out until December 28th. While the interest in this matter appears to be universal, yet it is not noisy or excitable as though a bubble were about to burst. We had a little curiosity to examine the list of names registered as ticket-holders at this point, a day or two since, and were forcibly struck with the fact that hardly a name among them was of the class that patronize the so-called "legal lotteries" or policy shops, or who buy tickets in jewelry gift humbugs or charitable swindles; but almost every name was that of a substantial citizen, and the heaviest ticket-holders are some of our leading business men. We attribute these good results, in the first place, to the fact that the prizes were fixed at a fair intrinsic valuation, and so put in the scheme that it would be impossible to withdraw them; and, in the next place, to the determination of the commissioners to have all the tickets sold before the drawing took place.

For the Holidays.

Messrs. Cook, Goodman & Co., the popular jewelers on Third street, between Green and Jefferson, in anticipation of the approaching holidays, have provided an extensive stock of the most fashionable goods in their line, chiefly of their own direct importation, which is well worthy of an examination. Mr. Sless, the junior partner, has recently returned from an extended and successful tour in the East in search of rich and rare *bijouterie*, and his good taste in such matters is a sufficient guaranty of the quality of every article offered for sale. The diamonds and corals are of the first water, while their stock of watches, French clocks, silver and plated ware is probably as extensive and complete as can be found outside of New York.

Stammering Cured

By Dr. N. A. Moses—room No. 55 National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The attention of the public is respectfully called to Dr. Moses' wonderful cure of stammering in its worst forms. His success in entirely removing stammering and impediment of speech has never been equaled in this or any other country, as many can testify in this city as well as throughout the entire South. As evidence of his great success see the certificates of reliable gentlemen who have been cured by the doctor's wonderful art. The doctor will remain here until the 20th of December.

For the Holidays.

Embroidered shirts.
Fine wrist gloves.
Fine pulse warmers.
Prince Teck scarfs.
Fine canes and umbrellas.
Driving gloves and gauntlets.
Handkerchief ties and cravats.
Hem-stitch handkerchiefs at

GREEN & GREEN'S,
Fourth and Main.

Change of Time.

The Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line steamers (evening line) now leave at 4 P. M. instead of 5 o'clock, a change long desired by the public. The morning line leaves as usual at 10 o'clock. The steamers of this line are well known to be first-class in all their appointments, a fact which the public appreciate, by extending a liberal patronage. Connections made at Cincinnati with early morning trains for all points East.

Wanted—Everybody to Know.

1st. That the fifteenth annual ball of the "United Sons of Erin" will be given at the Masonic Temple, Thursday evening, December 30th, 1869.

2nd. That the committee of arrangements have engaged the best music in the city for the occasion, and are determined to use every effort to make this the most delightful entertainment of the season.

New Real Estate Agency.

It will be seen by the card in our advertising columns that ex-Mayor Tompkins and Mr. A. Frentz, have established themselves in the Real Estate Agency, auction and collecting business, at No. 280½ Jefferson street, opposite the court-house. These gentlemen thoroughly understand the business, and are prompt, reliable, responsible and efficient. They have the confidence of the public to an eminent degree, and cannot fail to build up a large and prosperous business.

Selling at Cost.

In consequence of the proposed removal from the city of the senior-partner, Messrs. Melbourne & Miller will offer their large and very desirable stock of cloths, cassimeres, &c., at cost, until February 1. This is a rare opportunity for dealers and individuals to lay in their supplies on reasonable terms. After February 1, Mr. R. G. Merrill will continue the business on his own account.

☞ Having withdrawn from the firm of Hackett & Dore, I have now opened in the same line of business, wholesale liquors, on Sixth street, next door to the house formerly occupied by Hackett and Callaghan.

Thankful to my patrons for former favors, I respectfully ask a continuance of same, hoping to merit your patronage by supplying the best goods in the market, at the lowest possible figures. Respectfully, Thos. Hackett.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin for December.

This valuable monthly journal, published by Morris, Southwick & Co., is ready for distribution. Copies can be obtained "free of charge" at their Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Umbrellas.

A splendid line just received and for sale cheap at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

☞ For the purpose of reducing the large stock of ready-made clothing, great bargains may be had at J. Winter's, corner of Third and Market.

☞ Maltby's celebrated Baltimore Oysters at 100 Market street, near Fifth.

☞ We would advise manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes wanting fine shoe materials and trimmings to give McCready and Martin, No. 79 Fifth street, a call. They keep a fine stock of those goods, and sell them at low prices.

☞ The ladies will not fail to see the card of Messrs. Green & Green, in another column. These gentlemen wish it distinctly understood that this is a *real* and great reduction in prices. The character of the goods manufactured by this firm has never been questioned. The goods now offered are their regular home manufactured stock, and equal to any in the country.

Rubber Clothing.

A complete assortment, at reduced prices, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ A full line of gents furnishing goods, at reduced rates, for sale by J. Winter, corner of Third and Market.

Special Notice.

Those who are "waiting for the auction" will be left by the 11:30 P. M. train on the last day. Those who are "sharp" will buy what they want *now*, as the entire stock will be sold at private *sale* only, at panic prices. Theo. Harris, assignee.

The One-Dollar Store.

A magnificent assortment of elegant Christmas presents at the One-dollar Store, 113 Fourth street.

☞ The most complete stock of combs, brushes, toilet articles, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main, between Third and Fourth streets.

For $1.

Holiday Presents, at W. Scott Glore's, corner of Third and Jefferson.

☞ A large stock of linen shirt bosoms, plain and fancy, at the Fifty-cent Store, 99½ Fifth street.

☞ True to life, Webster's Porcelain Miniatures.

☞ Read the advertisement of Blum Brothers.

☞ The ladies should examine the stock of dolls, balls, jewelry, &c., just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main, between Third and Fourth.

The One-Dollar Store.

The enterprising managers of this grand concern, anticipating the demand for Christmas presents, have just brought on and are daily receiving a large and rich selection of goods specially adapted for the approaching festive season. If you want Christmas presents remember the one-dollar store, No. 113 Fourth street.

☞ All the new styles of rubber shoes, gloves, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE.

☞ Christmas gifts, Webster's beautiful Ivorytypes.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

The Frankfort Yeoman.

This paper will be issued daily during the session of the Legislature, and will be furnished to subscribers, by mail, at the very low price of $3 for that time. It will be furnished to its regular tri-weekly subscribers without extra charge.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—P. M.

[illegible]

Coupons [illegible]

Tennessees are lower. Other State bonds are steady.

Missouri	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
Old Tenn.	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tenn.	[illegible]		

Stocks, which had advanced during the day, declined [illegible] per cent. under the bank statement, but rallied before the close and left off steady.

The following were the closing [prices]:

[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Boston—Calumet 33; Copper Falls —; Franklin 8; Hecla 70; Quincy 19.

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	[illegible]
General merchandise	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and declining; sales 2,500 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

[illegible]

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and a shade lower on common grades.

GRAIN—Wheat firm with a fair export and milling demand; [illegible] for No. 2 spring; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western. Rye unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at [illegible]. Corn [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess pork [illegible] for January and February. Beef in limited request and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady, with a limited demand. Lard dull at [illegible] for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at [illegible] for fresh, and [illegible] for limed.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

The market remains languid and depressed on account of cotton; if the woolen fabrics, the production is being curtailed and diversified, so the stocks are not large, and, considering the season, the position to hold their merchandise. [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern at par selling and 1-10 off buying.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 50@5 12½ for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible] [illegible]

HIGHWINES—In fair demand, firmer and ½c higher.

GROCERIES—Sugar 13½@14¼c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Less active but firm and steady; mess pork firm at [illegible] [illegible]

CATTLE—Dull and inactive at $3 00@3 75 for common cows, $5 50 for shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4—P. M.

TOBACCO—Very little offering and unchanged.

COTTON—Unchanged; sales mixed at 23¼c.

HEMP—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—[illegible] [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull at $1 [illegible].

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong with an upward tendency, but [illegible]

CATTLE—The supply is falling off and the demand is only moderate, and prices unchanged.

HOGS—Steady and firm, but not so active; prices range at [illegible]. The number killed to date are 15,000 head.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 bbls; wheat, 6,400 bush; corn 6,800 bush; oats, 5,100 bush; barley, 3,800 bush; rye 400 bush; hogs, 2,400 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $5 25@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and No. 1 winter red offered at $1 12@1 13, and No. 2 at $1 11. Corn lower at [illegible]; there is but little offering. Rye unchanged at [illegible]. Oats in fair demand at [illegible].

COTTON—Dull; middling 24½c.

WHISKY—Dull; time sales at $1, but it would not bring better than 99c cash.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $31 50; no demand. Bulk meats not much inquired for and prices are nominal. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4—P. M.

COTTON—Easier at [illegible]; middling [illegible]. Receipts 5,543 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,767 bales, to Bremen 3,697 bales, to Barcelona 439 bales, to Havana 160 bales, coastwise 551 bales.

GRAIN—Corn higher; white $1 20.

HAY—$30.

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—123¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 135¼; New York sight drafts ½@½ premium.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red $1 35@1 43. Corn active; prime white [illegible]; yellow 90@95c. Oats [illegible]. Rye firm at $1.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 18½@19c; shoulders 15½@16c; hams 18c. Lard quiet at 19c.

WHISKY—In good demand at $1 04@1 05.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Dull and nominally 23½@23¾c. Receipts 1,242 bales; exports 385 bales.

GRAIN—Corn 90@95c. Oats 60c.

HAY—Unsettled at $24@26.

BRAN—Steady at $22.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

CORNMEAL—$4 50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 21c; shoulders 17c. Bulk shoulders 15½c; sides 17¼c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Dull and declining; low middling 22½c; good ordinary 22c.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn $1 10; yellow 90c. Barley $1.

FLOUR—$6 25 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats, clear sides 16½c; clear rib sides 16¼c; shoulders 13¾@13½c. Lard 18½c.

HOGS—9½@9¾c.

H. J. COOK & SON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ALBANY, GEORGIA,

SOLICIT consignments of corn, hay, flour, bacon and lard. Prompt returns on all sales. Advances made, and communications promptly answered.

n27 d13

MASSEY'S

Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT

No. 81 Green st., near Third.

12 dtf

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

O. H. & W. B. KLINEFELTER,
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets,
Baltimore, Md.

oc8 d6m

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

au30 d6

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

Weather Strips

Are indorsed by hundreds of our

BEST CITIZENS.

These celebrated Strips have been used in Louisville for the last five years, and have given entire satisfaction.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT FROM LOUISVILLE'S MOST EMINENT ARCHITECTS:

MESSRS. FITCH & LINDSEY:

Gents—We, the undersigned, have used your celebrated Weather Strips, and can recommend them to the public as being simple in construction and well adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. They look well, are durable, and effectually keep out the cold, rain, and dust from around doors and windows. They are also the best ever brought to this city.

C. J. CLARKE,
H. WHITESTONE,
[illegible]
JOHN ANDREWARTHA, Architect.

Leave your orders at Depot, 73 Fourth street.

PUBLIC SALES.

Land Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, at Courtland, Alabama, I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, and interest that vests in me as assignee of said bankrupt in the following real estate, situated and located near Courtland, in Lawrence county, Alabama, viz:

[illegible]

Said lands will be sold on the following terms, viz: [illegible]

[illegible] Assignee of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt.

Administrator's Sale.

AT the residence of the late Stanton W. Garr, in Jefferson county, on the Cane Run road, [illegible] from the city, I will sell to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, December [illegible], 1869, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, hay, corn, oats, household and kitchen furniture, [illegible]. Terms of sale: For all sums of $20 and under, cash; over $20 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

de4 d3 JOHN C. DOWNING, Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

T. Bohlsen, and Thierman & Franke, plaintiffs, vs. B. Birkenfeld, defendant.—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Grayson streets, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1869,

A lot of groceries, liquor, soap, tubs, brooms, &c., besides the fixtures of said grocery, and one spring wagon.

Levied upon as the property of B. Birkenfeld, to satisfy execution No. 5,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Theodore Bohlsen and Thierman & Franke, against B. Birkenfeld.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. MOOKE, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Nov. 30, 1869.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of various venditionis which issued from the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the first day of November, in favor of United States and against numerous articles, the undersigned, or one of them, will, on the 11th of December, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Custom House door in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit:

[illegible]
3 bbls distilled spirits (3 whisky and 1 apple brandy).
[illegible]
1 case of tobacco and 1 box containing 15 pounds tobacco.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the above named day.

Dated Nov. 26, 1869.

ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D.
L. C. MURRAY, Dep'y U. S. M.

n24 d15

Sheriff's Sale.

Louisville Insurance and Banking Co., plaintiffs, vs. C. A. M. Yarbra and J. B. Parks, defendants.—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. [illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

a certain tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the waters of Harrod's creek, beginning at a point adjoining the south side of Harrod's Creek, being a stone corner to Stonestreet; thence with Stonestreet's line to the turnpike [illegible] [illegible]

Levied on as the property of C. A. M. Yarbra to satisfy execution No. 5,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, in the name of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co. against C. A. M. Yarbra and J. B. Parks.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

ROBERT G. VANCE, D. S.
JOHN M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

n21

Sheriff's Sale.

N. H. Bryan & Co., plaintiffs, vs. H. C. Alford, defendant.—Jefferson Court Common Pleas—Execution No. 5,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

the reversionary interest of defendant in and to the following property: [illegible]

Levied upon as the property of H. C. Alford, to satisfy execution No. 5,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Court Common Pleas in the name of N. H. Bryan & Co. against H. C. Alford.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

C. W. FIELD, Jr., D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

n21

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Smyser vs. Hester M. Warren—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,[illegible].

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

96 acres of land in Jefferson county, near Cross Roads, as described in deed book [illegible], page [illegible].

Levied upon as the property of Hester M. Warren, to satisfy execution No. 5,[illegible], which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of William Smyser, against Hester M. Warren.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

C. F. MARTIN, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

n21

Land Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed special commissioner by virtue of a decree of the Daviess Circuit Court, will, on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1869, at the Court-house door, in the city of Owensboro, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the [illegible] [illegible]

The sale will be on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, having the force of judgments.

The sale to take place between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. T. OWEN, Commissioner.

n17 dtd

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Columbia street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Columbia street from the west side of Fifteenth street to its intersection with the 20-foot alley running north of West, between Bank and Lytle streets, excepting three feet nine inches on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 12th day of July, 1866, entitled "General ordinance concerning the grading of streets," by curbing, bowldering, and macadamizing the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 31st day of June, 1869, entitled "General ordinance concerning the paving of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of an alley.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley from Tal[illegible] street west to Mrs. Williams' east line, and between Walnut and Grayson streets, shall be improved by grading and paving with block pavement the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 8th day of August, 1868, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Fifth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That Fifth street, from the south side of Oak street to the north side of Ormsby avenue, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 12th day of July, 1866, entitled "General ordinance concerning the grading of streets," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Nov. 11, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of an alley.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the first alley west of Eighteenth street, running south, between Grayson and Walnut streets, to its intersection with east and west alley, shall be improved by grading and paving with block pavement the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 8th day of August, 1868, entitled "General Ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 9th day of June, 1868, entitled "General ordinance concerning the cost of improving streets, alleys and sidewalks and making wells, cisterns and water attachments."

WM. F. DUERSON, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 11th day of November, 1869.
JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Western Produce, &c.

No. 7 Central Block, Water street,

SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Greece & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. Thomas & Co.

oc13 d3m

Beargrass Pork-House.

J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc25 d3m

"HARPER SAYS"

If you want to examine the largest and most varied assortment of FANCY GROCERIES in the West, call at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

Which is now stocked for the Holidays with

Raisins, Currants, Citron, and Figs
Minced-Meat, made from our original recipe;
Cultivated Cranberries;
New Buckwheat Flour & Maple Sirup;
New Sugar-cured Hams, Beef, and Tongues.
New York and Woodford County Cream Cheese;
Shaker Honey, Preserves, & Jellies;
Yarmouth Sugar-Corn;
Choicest Tomatoes, &c., in 2 & 3 lb cans;
McMurray's Fresh Peaches;
Olives, Farcies, and Queen Olives,
Fresh importation of Patis, Tr &c.
Champagne Crab Cider;
Finest Liqueurs in great variety;
Borden's Condensed Milk;
Nestle's Swiss Bread and Milk Flour, a food for infants and invalids;
Superior article grated Horseradish.

A. FONDA & SONS,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,

161 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

AUCTION SALES.

Peremptory Sale at Public Auction

—OF—

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

&c., &c.,

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

At Salesroom, No. 165 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut,

COMMENCING TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

The stock will be open for examination on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869. Every article sold will be warranted as represented.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Attractive Sales This Week.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

500 pieces Assorted All-wool Flannels;
150 do do Shirtings;
300 do do Jeans, brown and blue;
200 lots do Hosiery, Underwear, &c.;
75 lots Traveling Bags.
At 11½ o'clock—
50 pieces Assorted Tapestry Carpet;
7 do do Ingrain Carpet.
At 12 o'clock, 300 lots desirable Clothing, including invoice of Beaver Overcoats.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 1,000 cases Boots and Shoes at auction. Special attention is called to our line of men's, boys' and youths' Kip Boots.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 750 lots Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions, commencing at 9 o'clock.

de4 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale of Fine Clothing on Three Months' Credit,

BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, a large and attractive stock of elegant clothing, made for merchant tailors' trade, consisting of overcoats, sack and frock coats, pants, vests, &c.; also an assortment of rubber coats, capes, leggings, &c.

Terms—All sums under $100, cash; over $100, three months' negotiable note, bearing interest, with approved security.

Special Attention of first-class Dealers Called to above Sale.

de4 d3 ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Goods, Notions, &c., at Auction,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 8 and 9, at 9½ A. M., will be sold lines of assorted dry goods, underwear, carpets, shawls, zephyr, woolens, [&c.]

Also, at 12 M., a large assortment of clothing, just received and to arrive, in heavy overcoats, cassimere coats, pants, cass. full suits, &c.; also, men's business coats, cass. and wool hats.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

de5

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Large and Attractive Sale of Fine Gold-Band French China-ware, Plated-ware, Tea Sets, Vases, Decanters, Colognes, Motto and Mustache Cups and Saucers, and other useful articles in the House-keeping line,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, a splendid assortment of the above wares, all of which must be sold to close consignments.

The ladies are specially invited, as they will find many useful articles not enumerated. Dealers will also do well to attend, as the glassware will be sold in lots. Terms cash.

de5 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main sts.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of 10 bbls Vinegar, 3 bbls Molasses, 600 pint and quart bottles of Ink, 10 gross Blacking, Queensware, Fancy soaps, small lot Household Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock.

de5

BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,

71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec 7, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer 500 lots of assorted Dry Goods, 10-4 and 11-4 Bed Blankets, Hood Back Gauntlets, Table Cloths, Table-Covers, Holiday Goods, Neglige and White Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Jeans, Flannels, &c. Terms cash.

de5 ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M., we will offer a large assortment of seasonable boots and shoes for men's, women's, and children's wear, mostly prime goods.

de5 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL .... C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 4 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES .... B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE .... D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

au30 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Regular Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green river.
FALLS CITY .... Capt. J. A. ROBINSON,
Will leave on Wednesday, the 8th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
dec5 d3 THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
CHAMPION .... ASA MASON, Master,
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Wednesday, the 8th, at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Regular Nashville Packet
For Smithland, Clarksville, and Nashville, Direct.
LAWRENCE .... E. PIERCE, Master,
Will leave for the above and intermediate points on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
ST. MARYS .... SWEENEY, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th, at 10 A. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA .... R. E. NEAL, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 5th, at 10 A. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE .... HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans, Direct.
The new and elegant steamer
TEXARKANA .... N. SCOVALL, Master,
Will leave promptly as above on Tuesday, the 7th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON .... L. R. DUNLAP, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 7th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet
MAGENTA,
J. T. HICKS .... Master,
JNO. S. SULLIVAN .... Clerk,
The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
LEAVES MEMPHIS AS FOLLOWS:
Wednesday, November 24;
Wednesday, December 8;
Wednesday, December 22.
nov16 dtd LARRY BARNSTEAD, Agent.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison and Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
aps0 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Little Rock Packet Company's elegant United States mail steamers leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
au29 dly J. W. FORMES, Agent,
No. 61 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the elegant line of United States mail steamers of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
au29 dly J. W. FORMES, Agent,
No. 61 Fourth street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Containing [illegible] rooms, cellar, cistern, all complete [illegible] Possession given 1st of January. A. D. MANSFIELD, [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new [illegible] on First street, near the [illegible]. Also [illegible] between Fifth and Sixth [illegible] Market street [illegible] POPE, at the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A large and well-lighted store-house on the west side of Fourth street, [illegible] [illegible] to D. G. PARR, 130 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A comfortable [room] [illegible] [illegible] 125 [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—[illegible] [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE-ROOM—Central [illegible] Fourth street [illegible] KENNEDY & SCHELL, No. 124 West Jefferson [illegible]

FOR RENT—THE FINE WAREHOUSE—Occupied by Terry, Smith & Co., [illegible] [illegible] ANDERSON, executor of J. L. Martin.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS—Suitable [for offices], in second and third stories of the [illegible] Insurance Company's building [illegible] between Second and Third sts.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND DWELLING—That desirable business stand [illegible] occupied by C. A. [illegible], on [illegible] between Brook and Floyd [illegible] Apply to T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., northwest corner Main and First streets.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A [illegible] furnished room, [illegible] [illegible] corner of Fifth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT—The dwelling portion of my house, [illegible] suitable for boarding house or dwelling, corner Seventh and Broadway. Apply on premises. W. GAULBERT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern two-story [illegible] brick residence, on Jacob st., bet. Floyd and Brook, containing [illegible] rooms, gas and water. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 159 Main street.

FOR RENT—HOMESTEAD—A splendid family [residence] [illegible] [illegible] Apply to J. L. BROWN, Agent, 150 Jefferson [illegible] near Fifth.

FOR RENT—DRY GOODS STOREROOM—I [illegible] [illegible] F. DWIGHT.

FOR RENT—STORE—An excellent storehouse [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 31 West Main street, between Second and Third.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third [floors] [illegible] Main street. Apply to W. H. McKNIGHT, 134 Main st.

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock to a [illegible] 144 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 134 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to E. A. [illegible] & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 18th day of Sept., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Winchester, Ky., the 27th day of July, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOS. W. WHITE, [illegible] [illegible] F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of TUCKER & CO., bankrupts. Petition for final discharge filed July 29. [illegible] [illegible] J. H. WARD, Register.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—MARE AND COWS—An old gray mare, blind in one eye; a brindle cow (muly) and a black spotted cow. The owners can get them by applying at the foot of Broadway, on the river, to H. S. CARR.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of the distinguished actress,

MARY GLADSTANE,

Who will appear on

Monday, December 6th,

In the emotional play of

Leah, the Forsaken.

☞ Saturday, Grand Matinee.

GRAND INAUGURAL BALL!

—BY THE—

Knights of Pythias,

—AT THE—

MASONIC TEMPLE,

—ON—

Monday Evening, Dec. 20, 1869.

Persons receiving invitations can procure tickets from any member of the committee.

de5 3s4

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

RIDGEWAY CIRCLE, F. B.,

TO BE GIVEN AT

MASONIC TEMPLE

ON

Monday Evening, Dec. 13, '69.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—John Shelly, Morgan Kennedy, John O'Connell, William Leahy, Michael Shelly, Thos. McNally.

FLOOR MANAGERS—John M. O'Neal, Wil. Horan, Dennis Hamilton, John Kelly, Jas. Hyland, Thomas Shelly, Dennis McCarthy, Tho. Gorman, Andy Boyle, Pat. McMahon, Michael Hardigan, John McGuire.

Good music is engaged. Tickets $1.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

WILL be given at BECK'S HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1869. Tickets $1.

Managers—Gus. Smith, Jr., Chas. Hussey, and Chas. Shively.

Weisiger Hall.

Theodore Thomas'

GRAND CONCERT ORGANIZATION

OF

Forty Celebrated Musicians,

Comprising

ALL THE EMINENT SOLOISTS

Of his Great Orchestra now traveling ENTIRE and INTACT through the cities of the West, will give

2 GRAND CONCERTS

AT WEISIGER HALL

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 6 AND 7.

Admission $1. No extra charge for Reserved seats. Gallery 50 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at D. P. Faulds' on Friday morning, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock.

FIRST PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—Tannhauser .... Wagner.
2. Allegretto—8th Symphony .... Beethoven.
3. Invitation a la Danse .... Weber.
(Instrumentation by Hector Berlioz.)
4. Solo for Trombone—The Tear .... Stigelli.
Mr. F. LEETSCH.
5. Traumerie .... Schumann.
6. Grand Fantasie—Midsummer Night's Dream .... Mendelssohn.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture—William Tell .... Rossini.
2. Waltz—On the beautiful Danube .... Strauss.
3. Serenade for Flute and French Horn .... Titl.
Messrs. WEINER & SCHMITZ.
4. { Polka Mazourka—Lob der Frauen }
{ Polka—Schnell—Joust } .... Strauss.
5. "Fackeltanz," No. 1, in B .... Meyerbeer.

de4 tf

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Cor. Fourth and Jefferson streets.

FOR a short season only, commencing Monday, December 6, MacEvoy's Great Pictorial, Musical and National Exhibition.

The Hibernicon!

Or a Panorama of Ireland,

Accompanied by vocal and instrumental music. The musical illustrations by the following talented artists:

The great JERRY COHAN as Barney, the Guide.
MARIE DALTON MACEVOY as Norah;
Miss KATE HALPINE as Mrs. O'Callahan and the Widow.
Mr. CHARLES MACEVOY, Musical Director and Lecturer.

Special Notice.—This is the original Hibernicon which, for the last ten years, has been so successful in the large cities and towns of the Atlantic States and Canada, and has received the sanction of the clergy, the press, and the public. Additions have recently been made to this splendid series of paintings, unrivaled on this continent.

Admission to Parquette, 50c; Dress Circle, 35c; Children under 10 years of age, 25c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

Grand Hibernicon Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1. Children admitted for 15c, adults 35c, to all parts of the house.

Sale of tickets commences Monday, Dec. 6, at Louis Tripp's music store, 118 Main street, near Fourth, and also at the box office of the Temple in the evening.

de4 C. H. HALL, Agent.

Weisiger Hall,

LOUISVILLE.

THE SENIOR PEAK FAMILY,

Swiss Bell-Ringers,

AND THEIR

TALENTED COMPY.

The oldest organization in the United States, composed entirely of native artistes of New York, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky.

THEY WILL APPEAR ON

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

December 16, 17, and 18.

☞ Be sure of the date.

de5 C&E

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 5 o'clock. Also every morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Irish Whisky.

PURE old Irish Whisky in store and for sale by the demijohn.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
25 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP—All persons with satisfactory references wishing work or help of any kind, call at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and learn where they may be suited, thus avoiding delay and unnecessary expense.

WANTED—POSITION—By a young man of experience and ability, as clerk, cashier, book-keeper, [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—STORE ROOM—In Louisville, suitable [illegible] J. W. KARRICK, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN—Merchants and others, [illegible] [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a good place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, and [illegible] MILLER & CO., Agents. Reference [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE—Would like to purchase a small dwelling house in a good neighborhood, with modern improvements [illegible] Courier-Journal office. Address SAMUEL [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN AND CANVASSERS—Energetic salesmen and canvassers in every town and county in the South and West to sell light articles [illegible] [illegible] 187 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN—To work on a [illegible] Call to-day [illegible] [illegible] SALOON, on Second street, between Market and Main.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Gardener or Nurseryman, by a man who has had experience. Address No. 166 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

WANTED—ALL TO KNOW—Madame CRESCENT, Astrologist, can now be consulted by all who wish to know the present and hidden future. [illegible] No. 217 Grayson, near Sixth st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN—To do housework. [illegible] Apply to Mrs. WILSON, 79 Seventh st.

WANTED—$1,200—For one year, secured by mortgage on improved city property. Address, stating terms of loan, W., Courier-Journal Office.

WANTED—GRAYSON COUNTY BONDS—We desire to exchange a very desirable piece of property, centrally located [illegible] [illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS, 159 West Main street.

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that the largest assortment of the most elegant trimmed [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To hire their masquerade costumes at Mrs. LEISON'S, No. 365 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. A new and rich assortment. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A few reliable energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address M. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady, in a private family, where she will enjoy the comforts of a home. She is willing to do anything that is required; understands all kinds of sewing, plain and ornamental, by hand or with a machine. Country not objected to. Address "L. M.," this office.

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEER—One that is thoroughly competent and well recommended to take a position on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas. Apply at once to HALL & LONG, No. 19 West Main street.

WANTED—A LASTER—The highest prices paid at W. H. SMART'S Children's Shoe Manufactory, New Albany, Indiana.

WANTED—SALESMAN—By a wholesale clothing house, in New York, of extended reputation, and having a large trade in [illegible] [illegible] Box 3,971, New York City P. O.

WANTED—A HOUSE—4 to 6 rooms, central or near street cars, by a prompt-paying tenant, with good references. Address Box 77, stating location and price of rent.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a practical chemist, as distiller, as agent or superintendent of a distillery, wine store, or plantation; is a good book-keeper, bookkeeper, engineer, [illegible] [illegible] D. LLOYD, Box 279, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—PARTNERS—In a safe, light, cash business well established. Profits will satisfy any one who wishes to make money. Limited capital required. Address "Mechanic," Postoffice.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS—Two A No. 1 first-class workmen need apply. Good wages and steady work. Apply immediately. FITCH & LINDSEY, 73 Fourth st.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Cooks, washwomen, nurses, chambermaids, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c., go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS—A Watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and [illegible] [illegible] W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new, situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to H. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND STORE FIXTURES—At 27 Market st.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Tuley, I offer for sale the Louisville Drug and Mustard Mills, situated on the west side of Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut, [illegible] [illegible] GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 34 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with all modern improvements—large yard, carriage-house, cistern, gas and water-works, &c. Everything in good order. For further information call at No. 304 First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 125 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water-works, cellars, &c. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Beard's Station, on the L. C. & L. Railroad, 18 miles from Louisville, adjoining S. S. Marsh, Esq., a nice cottage, good as new—8 rooms and kitchen—with 20 acres of land, embracing woodland, garden, lawn, stone quarry, fruit trees, [illegible] Price $[illegible]. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises. Quantity of land increased if desired.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—With one acre of ground, in Cave City, Ky., is offered for sale; also four tenant dwellings, [illegible] [illegible] WIN, wholesale grocers, Main st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 10 acres of choice land, ¼ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. R. R. Improvements are a beautiful new cottage, containing 9 rooms, [illegible] [illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Eminence, Ky., opposite railroad depot, known as Dreisel's Saloon. For information call on [illegible] Schmeisel's, corner of Third and Market, Louisville, Ky., or on the premises by applying to M. DREISEL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 318 acres, improved; 5 miles from [illegible] [illegible] Brokers, No. 165 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 235¾ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY.

LOST.

LOST—FUR CAPE—A lady's fur cape was lost on Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, in going from Hancock street down Green to Brook, and out Brook to Jacob street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Courier-Journal office.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN—A small, heavy gold chain [illegible] [illegible] at T. E. MERRITT & BRO'S, 89 West Jefferson street.

LOST—PORTE-MONNAIE—On Saturday last, a lady's porte-monnaie, containing about $30. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering the same to THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

LOST—VALISE—At Jeffersonville, Ind., on the night of the 28th November, 1869, on the arrival of the [illegible] train from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, [illegible] [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by the Louisville Transfer Company. Office southwest corner Third and Main.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get first-class board, with one or two rooms, in a private family. References given and required. Address E. F. G., Courier-Journal office.

BOARDING—Gentlemen desiring good board can be accommodated at No. 169 Green street, corner of Third, by the day or week. Also, instruction on the piano and guitar given by a professor. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—Good boarding can be had at No. 164, southeast corner of Fifth and Green, with or without rooms, on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—MARE—$10 REWARD—From the Bourbon House, about the 18th of November, one bay mare, about 4 years old, [illegible] I will give the above reward for her delivery at the Bourbon House, or information that will enable me to get her. JACOB MARTIN.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 5 AND 6.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Miss Thackeray.

Thackeray's daughter, Anne Isabella (who has never married but devotes herself exclusively to letters), is perhaps the freshest and most original, though by no means the most profuse, of the female writers of Great Britain. Her "Story of Elizabeth" is certainly a jewel; and her sketches, collected and strung together under the title of "Five Old Friends and a Young Prince," (how Thackerayish that is!) are just as quaint as quaint can be. These, with two additional stories, are issued by Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, in a neat little green ("household") volume, which has been received by Messrs. J. P. Morton & Co., of this city. It will be found delightful fireside reading.

II.

"Dates."

The ways of modern scholarship have been made very plain and open if not very easy. Everywhere the student goes, he finds a mile post, and he can hardly miss his destination if he pursues the broad, straight thoroughfare which, even by night, is illuminated by dictionaries and encyclopedias as thick as lamp-posts in a public street. It was not always so; and when, in 1841, Joseph Haydn issued his "Chronicle of Dates," it was both a god-send and a wonder. It is still one of the most useful books of reference extant, and we are glad to see that the Harpers have revised and republished it, bringing it down to the present time under the title of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates." This title explains the character of the work, and it is only necessary to add that it is the most universal, if not the most elaborate, compilation of facts, prepared for ready service, which has ever been made by any one. The Harpers have caused it to be edited with a view of the needs of the American reader.

III.

From Franklin Square.

James Greenwood, the "London Casual," has but recently come to be known as a most graphic and instructive writer, as he is certainly a most diligent seeker after truth of every sort. His latest book is rather out of the line of his moral and social researches, treating of the "Wild Sports of the World." It is illustrated profusely, and issued by the Harpers, who also stand as sponsors to Edmond Yates' "Wrecked in Port," and a new book of Arctic explorations of Hartwig, "The Polar World." We published, a day or two ago, the advertisement of this thoroughly enterprising and busy house. What a pity it is that they do not keep politics out of their otherwise excellent serial publications! Won't some one go and break Nast's head and cause the "disappearance" of George William Curtis, who is the best of American essayists and the very worst of New York politicians? 'Tis about time for the Harpers to make peace. Let the Magazine, the Weekly, and the Bazaar be reconstructed.

IV.

Americans in Dresden.

The ill feeling between the Americans residing in Dresden and the society of that city continues. The customs, habits, amenities and proprieties of that old-established community are set at defiance, it is alleged, by the rapidity, loudness and license of the Americans. Some time since a German lady of rank commented in very severe terms upon the efforts of the Americans to Americanize society, and alluded to the fact of the Dresden people being very much shocked by what they considered their pushing impudence and presumption. There are some eighty families residing in Dresden, principally for the purpose of educating their children, the advantages to be had for a small sum being much greater than anywhere in this country. It is to be regretted that our people cannot live in any of the foreign cities without incurring the disrespect of the natives. Of course this is not the case with all, but very many. Unfortunately there are just now swarming abroad the most offensive type of Americans—creatures with more money than manners. They think, like all vulgar rich people, that they can do as they please. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that, in flying in the face of all of the customs of the people among whom they are thrown, they should often find themselves tabooed.

V.

Orchestral.

We shall have, on Monday, a rare treat. The orchestra of forty, under the baton of Theodore Thomas, a thorough musician and most accomplished leader, will perform such a selection of good music, in such an artistic manner, that nothing like it is likely to be heard here again for a long time to come. Julien, who had an extraordinary knack of popularizing everything his orchestra played, was, withal, a man of considerable talent as an arranger of music and a bandmaster. As the chief of an orchestra, however, there was more claptrap and sensational charlatanism about him than was exactly dignified. And yet he made several fortunes, and finally died in poverty. Costa, who with Campana now is perhaps the first of the leaders of orchestra in England, was knighted by the Queen, not long since, for the distinguished services he has rendered to the art. Campana is at the head of the aristocratic dilettanteism in London, and being born a gentleman is received among the nobility and gentry in a very flattering manner. He directs the subscription concerts given under the patronage of the nobility, and is altogether not only an admirable *chef d'orchestre*, but a most accomplished and elegant man. Mr. Theodore Thomas has done wonders in raising the standard of popular taste in this country. He labors with all of the enthusiasm of a man devoted to his art to disseminate a taste for the highest and best order of music.

VI.

Old Spain.

John S. C. Abbott has written, and the Harpers have published, a little volume of sketches entitled "The Romance of Spanish History." The career of no country is so full of romantic incident as the career of Spain. Nature seems to have formed the peninsula, which is divided from France by the Pyrenees, and stretches from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean sea, for curious and stirring social, religious and warlike episode. No one who has perused the delightful "Wanderings" of Theophile Gautier, nor the exquisite word paintings of Washington Irving, needs to be reminded that the lights and shadows of Spanish history are heightened by the picturesque variety of the Spanish land—a land of the fan-leafed chestnut, of oil and wine and olives; a land abounding in mysteries of glen and mountain; everywhere sprinkled with the remnants of Moorish and Christian glory, with here a mosque and there a cross, and now a monastery and then a cavern of banditti. Mr. Abbott has touched up the "romance" of this romantic land with a familiar hand, and, though his sketches do not pretend to be ambitious, they are lively and interesting. He catches the salient features of his theme, as a general rule, and works them out in a very satisfactory manner; and the merest glance over his book arouses an irresistible itching to pick up Gil Blas, which is, after all, the finest picture of Spain that has come down to us.

VII.

A Morsel for Little Folks.

Children, do you know how large, or rather how small, a mite is? If you do, you will find it hard to believe that there are insects in the world which are so very tiny that it takes twenty-seven millions of them to equal one mite—a strange thing, to be sure; but not a bit stranger than that each one of the hairs on your head is a hollow tube. Just look at one of them through a microscope some day, and see if you are not astonished. Your eyes are very bright no doubt, and you think that you see everything very distinctly; but if you will look at a few insects or flowers, or even at one of your fingers, through a microscope, you will realize how blind you have been all this time. It is enough to make one laugh for a week to watch a flea under one of these glasses; and, indeed, an eccentric German nobleman once became so pleased with their antics, and so convinced of their intelligence, that he actually had them trained to do all sorts of astonishing things. One was chained to a silver cannon an inch long and as thick as a small pipe. The gun was sometimes fired off, but the brave little insect did not seem a bit frightened by the roar of the artillery—and a lady who saw it perform was so delighted by its sagacity that she took it for a pet, kept it in a velvet box in her pocket, and allowed it to feed on her arm whenever it was hungry. It is sad to think that this martial spirit could not survive the winter, but was killed by the cold. Baron Walckenaer tells us of some marvelous fleas that he saw in Paris in 1453. They stood on their hind feet and drilled as soldiers do, only with a little spar of wood instead of a pike. Two fleas drew a gold traveling carriage with four wheels, while a third flea sat upon the box and played coachman, popping away at the others with a whip whenever they began to grow lazy. Only think what a comical sight that must have been!

VIII.

Reminiscence of the Bonapartes.

A Corsican has communicated some curious details about the Bonaparte family which are recalled by the late visit of the Empress of France to Ajaccio, in which the house of Charles Bonaparte was situated. The original tenement was burned under the following circumstances: Corsica broke out in open rebellion, and Paoli, placing himself at the head of the insurgents, wished Napoleon to join him, and said, "You must choose between France and me." "Well," replied the young soldier, "I remain with France." Paoli, indignant at the rejection of his overtures, sent Napoleon to Bastia, and attempted to make prisoners of the other members of his family, but they were warned by a party of faithful mountaineers, and escaped to the hills, from which they saw their home enveloped in flames. The family, after days of intense suffering, reached Marseilles, and it is strange to reflect that the mother of the conqueror of a dozen kingdoms was actually so poor that she was compelled to apply for the rations distributed to emigrants. She lived in a miserable lodging in the Rue St Laurent, and drank the very dregs of misery and poverty. In after years their home was rebuilt on the old site, and is an exact reproduction of the former one, being a rambling, straggling house, with an innumerable quantity of rooms, all of which are small, and probably gave color to the first Emperor's inveterate prejudice against large rooms, his own sanctum being a tiny affair, very costly fitted up, in which all his important public business was transacted. Certainly, of all the people who have come and gone in the Bonaparte homestead, none have been lovelier or better than its present mistress, Eugenie, and she must have been greatly interested by this her first visit to the cradle of the remarkable family whose energy, talent and sagacity have brought them from the obscurity of Corsica into the full blaze of power.

IX.

Meat for the Million.

There is nothing more difficult for our favored people to realize than the scarcity and dearness of animal food in the more densely populated countries of Europe. In England, especially, many of the families of respectable laborers are known to be unable to afford meat more than once a year, while the more prosperous working men of the middle shires are obliged to content themselves with having it once a month, and to live on a coarse porridge and brown bread for every-day fare. Small French tradesmen, as a rule, are better provided for; but, on the other hand, the wretched half-clad Irish tenantry are most miserably ill fed, partly from their natural thriftlessness, but chiefly because of the insufficiency of the supply; and to be hungry and covered only with tatters, in a gloomy, inhospitable clime like that, is to be wretched indeed. The Italian lazzaroni are not especially to be pitied, although they lie in heaps on the door-steps of churches and palaces, and are thankful to get a few yards of insipid maccaroni to satisfy their hunger, for the sky of Italy is over their heads, the sun of Italy warms their lazy bodies, and they can laugh and chatter as merrily as though they owned the coffers of Crœsus; but it is sad to see against what terrible odds the toiling millions fight the battle of life in the north of Europe, and it is pleasant to think that capitalists are maturing plans for utilizing the vast quantity of meat which year after year pours into every market in Texas, and is literally thrown away by the surfeited natives. Two systems are advocated—one by which the meat is packed and sent fresh to Liverpool, and the other by which beeves are to be transported alive. It is to be hoped that one of these two methods will prove successful, and that it will be the means of sustaining the lives and cheering the hearts of thousands of honest, respectable, deserving people, who have hitherto had only coarse and insufficient food.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Father Hyacinthe is 42 years old.

Renan's last book does not sell well.

Gov. Fenton and daughter are in Rome.

Lord Derby had an income of $400,000.

Eugenie is second cousin of De Lesseps.

Lesseps thinks his canal will pay immediately.

"Jenny June" has given "June" a "June" junior.

The Rawlins fund has reached the sum of $43,300.

Lockwood & Co., it is said will shortly resume.

Liszt says Alida Topp is the Queen of lady pianists.

Morrissey is building a summer residence in Saratoga.

Muhlbach has concluded not to write any more novels.

Shirley Brooks wrote Punch's obituary of Lord Derby.

Dan Bryant, the minstrel, is "shoo-flying" in New York.

The Duke of Edinburgh is in Pekin, so says a tale-bearer.

A number of English army officers are visiting New York.

Lords Waterpark and Berkley Paget are in Washington.

Rosa Bonheur not only smokes, but carries a pocket pistol.

Young Bennett, of the Herald, is back again from Europe.

Colcraft, the English hangman, has retired from business.

Father Hyacinthe is higher since he has quit going barefooted.

McFarland complains that the Interviewers are slowly killing him.

The Sultan is angry with the Beehive because of the suezerage.

Carlotta is worse. Her mania is that people want to poison her.

Prince Louis, of Bourbon, is back again in New York, bride and all.

Victor Emanuel is "mending" rapidly—his health, not his morals.

Mulbach is going to put all our Presidents into a book except Mr. Davis.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright is in Washington watching the course of events.

Joe Jefferson is probably not coming here this winter. "Not for Joe?"

Tennyson is sixty years of age, and "dear delightful" Boz only fifty-seven.

Miss Bateman is placed by the British critics almost at the top of the profession.

Lefranc, Maretzek's tenor, is the musical pet of New York. William Tell tells in that city.

Gen. John G. Walker, of Texas, left San Francisco yesterday for Galveston via Louisville.

The Pope it is said made his will about the Ecumenical Council in the event of his death.

The last male descendant of William Penn, bearing the family name, has just died in England.

Francis Joseph offers to send back to Paris the ashes of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome.

Blatchford, the "loil" backsliding, drawbacking defrauder of "the best Government," is wanted.

Victor Hugo asks a guinea for the poor every time he writes his autograph for strangers.

Schœppe, the alleged poisoner, is getting New York physicians to intercede with Gov. Geary for him.

That great songster, Phoebe Cary, has a tender little poem in "Appleton's" called "Fair Eleanor."

Godfrey, the band master of the Coldstream Guards, has gotten off another waltz—like the others.

M. De Lesseps is a cousin of the old Creole family of that name on the "coast" below New Orleans.

Colfax has not been engaged to stand at Stewart's dry goods palace door and do the smiling in and out.

Prince Humbert is still sowing his wild oats, and the crop is said to be interspersed with frequent "tares."

Dr. Cumming, who is in charge of the end of the world, has written his thousandeth and oneth letter to the Pope.

Theodore Thomas has a mortal antipathy to musical trash. Two bars of "Lorena" gives him a nervous chill.

Henry S. Foote has become weary of tarrying in Tennessee, and now intends trying his fortunes in Mississippi.

Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, U. S. A., who is an old Washington beau, is still on the carpet. He is a very pleasant 'un.

Miss Ida Lewis' whole name is Idawalley Zorada Lewis—her mother's also. She does not sign it all in autograph books.

Lester Wallack is in a Regular Fix at his theatre in New York with full houses looking on and enjoying his misery.

Abyssinians venerate the late Theodorus as a saint, and make a Mecca of his grave, where numerous miracles are performed.

Traupmann has got into the hands of the phrenologists who are feeling his bump of murder, and his Pantin tragedy has been dramatised in Paris.

"Lord" and "Lady Ainsley" gave last Sunday a dinner party at their brown-stone house in Madison avenue. Jenkins tells that "Lady Ainsley" "received her friends in the front drawing-room, which is decidedly one of the most gorgeously frescoed and elegantly furnished in the city, with that ease and graceful charm of manner for which, as Miss Lillie Martin, of Staten Island, she was so distinguished in society. The toilet in which the fair and lovely hostess appeared was pronounced exquisite. A single diamond sparkled in front, and her neck was encircled by an unusually brilliant diamond necklace, while diamond jets were suspended from her ears. The robe, we understand, was purchased of Worth in Paris at a cost of $2,300 in gold. Lord Ainsley appeared in a dress-suit of the new London fashion, blue coat, velvet collar, gilt buttons, white vest, dark trowsers, and white cravat, the inevitable tuberose inserted in the left button-hole of his coat-lappel." Considering "Lord Ainsley" is no Lord at all but the former valet Dick Radford, this is refreshingly cool. Among the guests mentioned as present was a "Miss Stuyvesant," a relative of the "Lady." This must be a mistake. The Stuyvesants are old and respectable people.

THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.

A Public Outrage on Religion and Decency—The Death-bed Marriage of a Libertine.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Astor House, in this city, was the scene on Tuesday afternoon of a ceremony which seems to us to set at defiance all those sentiments respecting the relation of marriage which regard it as anything intrinsically superior to prostitution. The High Priest of this occasion was Henry Ward Beecher, assisted by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The parties were Albert D. Richardson, lying wounded by a pistol shot upon a bed of illness, and probably of death, and Mrs. McFarland, alias Mrs. Sage, whom Richardson sometime ago seduced from allegiance to her lawful wedded husband.

This husband has been guilty of a crime toward his wife—the crime of poverty. It was even said that, harassed by the loss of his property and the conduct of his wife, he had sometimes taken to his cups, to drown care, and had occasionally been exasperated to speak harshly to the partner of his bosom, although, on the other hand, no charge of adultery was ever made against him, and it appears to be uncontradicted that he was generally so devoted to her that his exceeding conjugal affection attracted attention and elicited frequent remark from his acquaintances.

Mrs. McFarland was a woman of personal attractiveness. She and her husband and children, in the year 1867, occupied apartments adjoining those of Richardson, who was a young widower, with children. As we are informed, Mrs. McFarland got into the habit of going out to lunch frequently, if not daily, with Richardson. After this had gone on for some time, her husband remonstrated with her against such a practice, telling her that it would give rise to scandal. She replied that she had not before reflected upon that consequence, and promised immediate amendment. Coming home earlier than usual the next day, McFarland was met in the hall by his wife, who came rushing suddenly and as if surprised from Richardson's apartments, and then, by way of atonement, she threw her arms convulsively around him and buried him in a shower of passionate kisses. They then went to his room, where he gently reminded her that she had broken her promise. She again promised reform. They spent the night together, and in the morning she continued to cover him with terms of endearment, finally begging him, as he left, to return earlier than usual, assigning as the reason of her request that she had not had enough of his society of late; that she was lonely, and wished to see more of him. In compliance with her impassioned wish, he did return earlier than usual, and found on his table a note from his wife, stating that she had left him! In fact, Richardson had taken her and his two children away from him and from his home, whither he knew not. Subsequently, finding Richardson escorting her home from a theatre late at night, he fired a revolver at him, but inflicted only a flesh wound. One of his children he afterward found in Massachusetts. He succeeded in recovering possession of the child before the Supreme Court of that State by aid of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*.

On the 12th of March, 1869, Richardson published a card, containing the shameless statement—respecting a woman who was the lawful wife of another man—that after the separation between Mrs. McFarland and her husband "it came to be understood between her and myself, that whenever she should be legally free, she should be my wife." Yet no intelligent, reasoning, human being can doubt, from the evidence in the case, that this separation was promoted and brought about—and not unlikely originally suggested—by Richardson himself!

At last, driven to frenzy by the loss of his more than life, and by the contemplation of his wife, the mother of his children, reposing in the arms of her seducer, he shot that seducer—who was armed at the time to receive him—through the body, inflicting upon him a wound from the effects of which the seducer has since been fluttering between life and death. We use the word seducer in its exact sense; we mean the man who led this woman from herself; for he who crawls, like the serpent in Eden, into a household and estranges from a husband the affections of a wife, is equally her seducer, whether he himself has marital relations with her before or after a mock religious ceremony. As the great and eloquent John Whipple said, "He who enters the dwelling of a friend, and, under the shelter and protection of friendship and hospitality, corrupts the integrity of his wife or daughter, by the common consent of mankind ought to be consigned to an immediate gallows."

An easily misguided woman, led on by Richardson, and cheered and encouraged by his Free-love allies, this wife and mother deserted to Indiana, where, forgetting her early plighted faith, by the loose and easy process there in vogue, she procured a legal divorce.

> "With bold, irreverent brow.
> And loose, free step, her perilous way she trod,
> Downward and on till she denied her God,
> And broke the marriage vow."

For had she not vowed to take McFarland for her husband, for better, for worse, until death—nothing else—should part them?

But is it said that her husband was poor, and sometimes harsh! And so the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher comes and marries her to another man, to-wit, this man Richardson!

And now consider, married men of New York, husbands and fathers, by what frail and brittle tenure your homes are yours. If you fail in your business—and it is said that ninety-five out of one hundred business men at some time fail—then the younger and handsomer face of your widowed neighbor may charm away your wife; the laws of Indiana will grant a divorce to the fair truant, and Henry Ward Beecher—with the Rev. Dr. Field, of the New York Evangelist, standing at his right hand, and the Rev. O. B. Frothingham to implore a blessing on the sin—stands ready to marry her to the first libertine who will pay—not in affection, but in gold or greenbacks—the price of her frail charms! If it be said that poverty was not the only crime of McFarland, then rest easy, husbands and fathers, at least all of you who never, in any moment of trial and vexation, have uttered one impatient or petulant word.

Yes, it is the pious, the popular, the admired, the reverend Henry Ward Beecher who comes boldly and even proudly forward, holding by the hand and leading lust to her triumph over religion. Who can read the narrative, and not wish that Plymouth Church were sunk into the ground until the peak of its gable should be beneath the surface of the earth.

And Mr. Beecher was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who blasphemed in a prayer to God, which contained these words:

"Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to each other, and for what they may be yet."

Mr. Frothingham may plead in his defense that he does not believe in the Scriptures; but Mr. Beecher, who has been engaged for some years past upon a Life of Christ, should have reminded him that our Saviour said: "I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."

THAT MEAT SHOWER.

Three Lunar Savans Become Disintegrated in the Cause of Science.

Some time since there occurred at Los Angeles, California, a most strange and unaccountable phenomena, described as a "shower of blood, flesh and hail." No explanation of the cause has ever been made, unless the following purporting to be a communication from the spirit world be accepted as such. The story is certainly a piece of ingenious and plausible "moonshine:"

"The moon, although it appears to man bleak and desert as a recent volcanic flow of lava, and is subject to great vicissitudes of climate, is inhabited by beings adapted to soil and climate. Being destitute of the dense atmosphere that shrouds the earth, they are light and beautiful in form, and breathe the cold, pure ether; consequently their nervous organization is more acute and they possess a higher order of intelligence than the inhabitants of the earth. Their clothing consists of a soft downy hair and their substance is of a light ærial character—such as produced by our satellites. Having no immediate atmosphere to obstruct the vision, our earth appears much nearer to them than the moon appears to us and to a spectator in that arid orb the earth resembles a mist-covered island, in the blue empyrean.

"The philosophers of the moon have long been anxious to visit our earth, and various experiments have been tried, and various voyages have been undertaken, but as yet without any result, and only attended with disastrous consequences. Being light in their organization, they have only to overcome the slight gravitation which attaches to the moon, and they can soar unobstructed through ether and find no obstruction until they encounter the earth's atmosphere, which inevitably proves fatal. By its pressure and force of gravitation they are invariably torn to pieces and their remains are showered and scattered over the earth's surface. The phenomenon near Los Angelos was caused by the destruction of three savans of the moon who had made one of these voyages of discovery. It is but a repetition of what has frequently happened upon the earth's surface—indeed much more frequent than men imagine, and as long as curiosity and a thirst for scientific discovery exists in our satellite, it will be repeated. To the moon's inhabitants earth is a bourne whence no traveler returns, and until they invent some means to overcome the earth's atmospheric pressure, they will never succeed in comparing notes with our philosophers.

SAVED HIMSELF.

A Remarkable Instance of Presence of Mind.

[From the Albany Argus, 1st.]

Yesterday afternoon a very narrow escape from instant death happened on the Central railroad at Amsterdam. The train that left this city at 1:45 met the down train at that point, the latter having arrived there about two minutes ahead of the former train. A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, got off the down train, and was about to cross the track to the Amsterdam depot, when the up train came along at a high rate of speed, and was almost upon the gentleman before he observed it. He was then upon the track, directly in front of the engine, and had not time to jump on either side to avoid it. With great presence of mind he jumped upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and holding on to it with a firm grip, was carried several hundred feet before the locomotive stopped. When rescued from his perilous position, he was found to be entirely uninjured, greatly to the astonishment of the crowd of people who witnessed it, and who were horrified at what they supposed would be a case of horrible mutilation and death. It was a wonderful escape.

☞ A gentleman from the Big Sandy region, while waiting at the I. & C. depot this morning for a train to take himself and family west, mistook a passing fire engine for his train, and rushed two squares after it with two children in his arms, his wife bringing up the rear with a market basket, and his twelve-year-old daughter supporting the centre, vigorously shouting "Stop!" "Hold on!" "Wait!" &c.—[Cincinnati Chronicle.

☞ Cleveland is affected with a park question.

LIONS IN THE WAY.

Cincinnati and the Southern Road—The Cohorts of Louisville and the Twenty Millions of Railroad Capital—A Balky Legislature.

[Kentucky Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is eminently advisable that the Trustees and Managers of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, together with the friends of the enterprise, do not sleep upon the idea that ample chartered privileges can be secured from the next Legislature of Kentucky with very little effort. They will be caught napping who believe in the idea. There is going to be a fight over the matter. It will be a stout, a hot and a bold contest. They do not doubt the success of the friends of the Cincinnati Southern road, but that success will not be brought about by any indefinite, ill-conceived, or negligent plan of operations. It will be the result only of a fairly-matched and vigorous battle between a growing city and a number of railroad corporations on the one hand, and the city of Cincinnati and the people of the counties through which, and adjacent to which, the proposed Southern road is to run, on the other.

Louisville is going to muster her cohorts against the granting of any liberal privileges by the Legislature, and she will be backed by the Louisville, Knoxville and Nashville corporation, with its twenty millions of capital and its army of dependents and auxiliaries. In line with these forces, and occupying a strategical position, will be the corporation managers and directors of the Ohio and Cumberland road, and those citizens most interested in its construction. The interests of the latter road controls nearly, if not quite, one-tenth of the assessed wealth of the State.

The grounds of the opposition of these enemies of progress and of the growth and development of Kentucky is two-fold. Louisville considers that the Southern road will largely diminish her trade by cutting off from her markets nearly the whole of Southeastern Kentucky, and a goodly portion of Central Kentucky, besides giving to the middle South access to Cincinnati without going through her municipal limits.

Whatever adds to Cincinnati by means of the new outlet diminishes from her profits and destroys what she conceives to be her legitimate sources of supply. Cincinnati, in these respects, is her antagonist, her rival, her commercial enemy. Louisville knows the value of the proposed road. She understands that it cuts a channel through two States and into the very heart of the South, whence can be drawn the rich products of one of the wealthiest and most fruitful portions of the Union, besides giving a market easily accessible for Cincinnati goods and manufactures. She feels that her monopoly will be absorbed in competition, that her bills of prices will be duplicated and cash saved to the buyer. She has not that generous and frank spirit and respect for the interests of other portions of the State which allows free trade and free markets for producer and merchant, the producer to dispose of his products when he can best advantage himself, and the merchant to ship his goods on terms as low as they can be had anywhere else. Lacking these elements of commercial generosity and metropolitan fairness, she is ready to battle the Cincinnati-Southern road to the last extremity.

No less selfish are the motives of the two railroad corporations in their proposed opposition.

Opulent and powerful from high rates of transportation, and a virtual monopoly of trade southward; avoiding the prohibition of the statute law, which denies the accumulation and distribution of more than eight per cent. dividends yearly to its stockholders, by aggregating a surplus fund and then distributing it in a stock dividend of forty per cent., obtaining from the Legislature for this purpose an increase of its capital stock to twenty millions of dollars; impoverishing the farmers along its route by failing to provide the means of transportation for their grain crops at such prices as will compensate them to send their crops to market; subsidizing by favors, after the Erie fashion, prominent and less prominent members of the Legislature, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, with the soulless characteristic that attaches to most corporations, is prepared to exert its gigantic powers to the injury, not only of Cincinnati, but of a very large section of Kentucky.

The Cumberland and Ohio corporation, although in its incipient state, and needing the favor of contributions from any and every source to make a certainty in its plans, is operating, too, from a very limited conception of its true mission and duty. It has something over two millions of stock subscribed. It needs three millions as a basis to go into market to borrow enough to complete its road. It has applied to Cincinnati for a subscription of two millions. Does it suppose, when its influence in the Legislature is precipitated against the movement to obtain a liberal charter for the Cincinnati Southern road, that Cincinnati will lend a helping hand to it in its emergency? Will it not have killed the goose that lays the golden egg? What matters it whether Cincinnati subscribes one, or five, or ten million dollars to a particular road in which she is interested, especially when that subscription is based upon a state of facts that could not be avoided? The Ferguson bill was a necessity, not a choice. Cincinnati had to build the road herself or let it alone, save in the way of private subscriptions. The latter plan had been tried and had failed.

The Cumberland and Ohio road, as at present constituted, being a private corporation, in which both counties and individuals are interested as stockholders, cannot receive the aid of Cincinnati in the shape of a local tax. The State Constitution absolutely forbids it. The Constitution might be changed, it is true; or it might not. The attempt would involve both time and labor, with doubts of the result; a process that the spirit of progress and the demands of trade are loth to admit of. What is needed is a trunk line from Cincinnati southward at the very earliest moment in which it can be constructed. After such a line is built, and even before, it may be proper and wise to the interests of Cincinnati to subscribe, under an altered State Constitution or by private subscriptions, the sum desired to complete the Cumberland and Ohio road. But there is certainly no ground upon which the said road can complain of the action of Cincinnati in building a road for herself.

AN ASTONISHER.

A Man who Carries his Scalp in his Pocket—Positively Shocking Stories of the Indian Country.

[From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.]

A few days since an Englishman named William Thompson arrived here from the West, on his way to Buffalo, where he had friends living. He was in destitute circumstances, but through the kindness of many of our citizens his immediate wants were fully supplied, and his pockets were well filled with money to enable him to care for himself in the future. This man is, indeed, a living wonder. He has been fearfully wounded in several places by the Indians and scalped, and the fact that he carries his scalp in his pocket is the best possible evidence of the truth of his statement. He has furnished us with some facts connected with his recent history, which we append substantially in his own words:

I came to this country in 1864, and went west in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, where I remained until August 6, 1867, at which time I had charge of a gang of laborers. One day news came to the telegraph operator that the wire was cut on the line of the road. At about 9 P. M. I was ordered, with a detachment of six men, including the operator, to go and repair the wire. We had proceeded about six miles from the station, to a place called Plum Creek, when the hand car in which we were riding was thrown from the track and upset. Then came a yell and a volley of shots. We were surrounded by at least 100 Indians of a tribe known as Cheyennes. Four of my comrades fled, leaving an Irishman and myself to do the best we could. He fought until he was killed. He was found in the morning with his tongue cut out, his eyes torn from their sockets, and six arrows stuck in his body. He was scalped also.

About the time my comrade was killed my ammunition gave out, and I felt as though no chance for my life was left. I received a blow on the head and fell. I had previously been shot in three places—a gunshot wound in my right arm, fracturing the bones above the elbow, an arrow-shot in my neck and another in the small of the back. The Indians were upon me in an instant, and the only hope left was to feign death, which I did. They kicked me, struck me on the head with whip-stocks, scalped me, tomahawked me and left me for dead.

About this time the freight train came along, which attracted their attention. I got up and ran the distance of a mile or thereabouts, when I became exhausted and lay down, bleeding very freely. Then came a crash. The engine and several of the cars were thrown from the track; the engineer and fireman were killed, scalped, and thrown into the fire-box and burned to ashes. The attacking Indians plundered the train, carried the freight to the river, a distance of two miles, burnt the cars, and disappeared about noon the next day.

All this time I lay in the grass, not being able to help myself. Fortunately aid came soon after, in the shape of a government train, accompanied by a band of Pawnees. They chased the party that had done so much damage, overtook and killed sixteen of them, and took a number of prisoners. My scalp, which had been dropped in the flight, was recovered.

I was taken to Omaha, cared for by the Union Pacific railroad company, and remained in hospital there two years. Since I was scalped, however, the road has changed hands and I am now thrown upon the charity of the world. My head is not healed up, and I have no means of earning a livelihood.

Mr. Thompson desires us to tender his most heartfelt thanks to the members of the Metropolitan Police, who very kindly did all in their power to make him comfortable, and collected a handsome sum for him. To the people of our city who contributed money to his relief he says "God bless you."

☞ The New York Times thinks the present business depressions a cloud with a silver lining. There is now a general expectation abroad in the community that prices are beginning to fall, and that a dollar will be worth more in value a few months hence than it is now. Consequently, consumers hesitate to buy except what is absolutely necessary; dealers and jobbers are forced to make smaller purchases or "to carry" heavy stocks; manufacturers and importers find themselves with large quantities of goods on hand, which they are anxious to dispose of, as their price may continually fall. Money is in demand to carry these various articles, or keep dealers' afloat till they find purchasers. But lenders are becoming timid in face of a falling market, and great stringency shows itself, especially in the Western cities. This is without doubt, all of it, a healthful process—the first step toward a sound financial condition. The great body of the community are benefited by it, as all commodities will become cheaper, and above all, business will at length settle itself on a sound basis of exchange. It should never for a moment be forgotten that those who are injured most by an inconvertible currency are the consumers—the great masses of the people.

☞ The New York World is apprehensive. Some of its head-lines announce "Stagnation in Diamonds," "The Reign of Universal Dullness in Trade," "Fear, Doubt, Suspicion, and General Apprehension of a Crash."

WASHINGTON.

Equality in the National Capital—Main Question to Come Before Congress—Searching the Girls—Disgust with Colfax—The New Hotel, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1869.

A week from to-day and the National legislative machine will be in motion. The capitol building has been refitted and refurnished and everything made comfortable for the reception and comfort of the representatives of the nation. Several new questions, and many old ones, will be before Congress, but Sambo will not be so prominent as heretofore. But his "wooly head" will be there, nevertheless. A question has arisen here, as to whether a child with negro blood shall be allowed to go to a school for white children. At present the matter is held in abeyance, the negro not being permitted to attend. Of course the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts will be heard from on the subject in the shape of a bill of some kind with the intent to force equality in the National capital. The case in point was made up as a test for this distinct purpose. The result will be that the schools will be broken up, for the whites will not tolerate this crowning outrage. But with the exceptional case it does not seem likely that the negro question will cut much of a figure in this Congress. The main questions to be considered are finance, including the resumption of specie payments; a modification of the internal and customs revenue tariffs; preliminary steps toward the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien—the last being a pet scheme of Gen. Grant; Cuban independence, and a multitude of railroad and other jobs. That of Cuba will be among the first considered, but it is impossible at this moment to conjecture what will be the course of legislation respecting it, but the probability is that the new Republic will have recognition at an early day. The Treasury Department was the scene of

A HUMILIATING SPECTACLE

Saturday night. Late in the evening it was discovered that $750 in fractional currency was missing. The alarm was sounded, a search commenced high and low, but no trace of the sum could be found. The discovery was made in what is called the seperating room, to which the packages of currency are brought from the drying room after counting and comparing. After they reach the separating room they are again counted and compared before being separated, and it was during this examination of the sheets that the fact of $750 being missing became known. Superintendent McCartee, finding that an ordinary search was not successful, was obliged to order that each person in the separating room, male and female, should be examined. A lady was employed to search all the females, and the men were taken to another department, where they were compelled to undergo the same rigid overhauling. The young girls were literally obliged to take themselves apart. Dresses, petticoats, waterfalls, and every article of their attire were stripped off, but no currency discovered. Notwithstanding all the searching and hunting no trace of the missing currency was found. In the meantime, while all this was going on inside, a crowd of the friends of the girls were waiting on the street, wondering what could be the matter that kept the employes locked up in the Treasury so far beyond the usual hour. It was fully eleven o'clock before the girls were released and allowed to go home. At last the missing money was found in the drying-room, where it had remained through a mistake in counting. It is refreshing to be told that the search was conducted by a "highly respectable lady!"

THE GUSHING COLFAX

still lives, and his name is again in the papers. Mr. A. D. Richardson, a Bohemian, was shot in New York the other day by a man whose wife preferred the society of the man of letters to her legal consort. Whereupon Mr. Colfax sent a telegram to the wounded man, assuring him of the sympathy of himself and family! And this from the Vice President. Several Senators have referred to it with disapprobation, and altogether his telegram excites general disgust. Colfax is of the lowest order of a politician and upstart.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

The elegant new Arlington Hotel will be opened formally to-morrow for the reception of guests. It supplies a want long needed in the capital, which hitherto has not had a decent hotel, and far less one that can be called "first-class." The lessees of the Arlington promise any amount of elegance and comforts, and will no doubt make good their word. Such a hotel will undoubtedly reap a rich harvest. It is situated on the corner of H and Seventeenth streets, nearly opposite the President's Mansion.

PERSONAL.

The brothers Wood, Ben and Fernando, of New York, arrived here to-day. Ben comes to confer with Commissioner Delano about an extraordinary tax imposed on the Kentucky and other lottery sales. Fernando is looking after fitting up his splendid mansion, which, with its appointments complete, is to cost about $100,000. He entertains in grand style, and his mansion is the most hospitable in the Federal city. Fernando, by the way, is the most stylish looking man in Congress, easy and graceful in manners, and courteous.

Among the latest arrivals is Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, of Montana. This sterling Democrat was a representative to Congress from Minnesota in the 35th Congress, and was the delegate from Montana last session. He has been re-elected by a majority twice as large as before. As a delegate he has no vote in Congress, but his voice is heard on all important questions. He is bold and eloquent, and during the past two years has had occasion more than once to rebuke a narrow minded "loyalist" who sneered at the sympathies of Mr. Cavanaugh with the Southern people. He is a great favorite with the Democratic members. XL.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 1, 1869.

Our General Assembly, which is about to convene, will have before it much important business, and, in my humble judgment, one of the most momentous duties which will devolve upon it will be the selection of a successor to the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery to represent our noble old Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States.

The names of several distinguished gentlemen have already been mentioned through the newspapers of the State in connection with the office, and amongst others I have noticed that of the Hon. James Proctor Knott, of Lebanon, Ky.

The condition, not only of our State, but of our entire country, demands that the great constitutional Democratic party shall be represented in the Senate by the ablest jurists and statesmen in its ranks. Mr. Knott's record in the Congress of the United States stands before the country to-day a lasting monument to his ability as a statesman and jurist. He has shown himself to be a bold and fearless defender of the Constitution and of the rights of the people when they were assailed and the attempt made to trample them under foot by the dominant party.

Standing as he does to-day, in point of ability, at the head of the Kentucky delegation, second to no aspirant to the office, and occupying a locality in the State which has never had the honor of furnishing a representative in the Senate, Mr. Knott's claims are equal, if not paramount, to those of any gentleman in the State.

I do not wish to say anything to disparage the claims of any aspirant to the office of Senator, but it does seem to me that the people of that portion of Kentucky lying north of the Kentucky river should blush with shame at the thought of one of its citizens asking or accepting the office at the hands of the Legislature, when they now have the other Senator, the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. I trust, therefore, under all the circumstances—if Mr. Knott will allow his name to be used—that when our representatives meet at Frankfort, they will determine, without delay, to secure to the State of Kentucky and the great Democratic party of the nation the services in the United States Senate of the scholar, cultivated gentleman, patriot, jurist and statesman, the Hon. James Proctor Knott. JUSTICE.

Hon. Thomas C. McCreery.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As the time approaches for the election of United States Senator, new candidates are brought before the people; indeed, every man that has a friend, with considerable talent, wants to see him Senator. Now, while we have many gentleman of ability, we have none of more ability or influence than Mr. McCreery. I have known him well for twenty years. A Democrat of the old school, a gentleman who has always been too modest and too pure to succeed as a politician, I have often wondered why Kentucky suffered him to bury himself on a farm, when she so much needed him in the national councils. I saw, with much pleasure, that he was selected to fill Mr. Guthrie's unexpired term in the Senate. He has shown that he is what I claim for him—a statesman of ability, of purity of character, and influence equal to any. I now claim it as an act of simple justice and courtesy—it is considered a mark of confidence—to re-elect a public servant, especially when he has only filled an unexpired term.

Mr. McCreery has been there long enough to become acquainted with business, and I think the very best selection that could be made in the State, and, laying all prejudices aside, I think two-thirds of the Democracy wish Mr. McC to have the track to himself; the county of Breckinridge, at least, is a unit, we all wish Gov. Stevenson to remain our Governor.

In conclusion, members of the Senate and House, I do know Mr. McCreery to be as true a Democrat as ever lived, and if you are satisfied on that score, don't you think he should be re-elected? Get up no angry discussions about the claims of different sections, but endorse Thomas C. McCreery. So says BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

Ready-made Graves.

[From the Territorial (Cal.) Enterprise.]

A queer case, entitled Hamlin vs. Keyes, was tried. Mr. Hamlin is an undertaker residing and "doing business" at Gold Hill, while Mr. Keyes is an undertaker residing and "doing business" there. Mr. Hamlin has been in the habit of having a few graves dug in the Gold Hill cemetery ahead of orders, so as to be ready, in case of an accident in the mines, a sudden death of any kind—or perhaps he may have had certain subjects in view, and counting up his share of them, prepared holes in which to put them; anyhow he had a grave or two ahead, when Mr. Keyes, having some one to bury in Gold Hill, went down and put his corpse in Hamlin's grave. Hamlin sued him, and the jury in the case returned a verdict in Mr. Hamlin's favor, giving him ten dollars for the grave and taxing Keyes, costs and all, about sixty-five dollars.

☞ The Kansas City Times has seen the tomahawk of Leaping Deer, a celebrated Ute chief, recently killed on the plains. The blade was of shining steel, the handle was long and almost completely covered with massive silver, and on one large plate there were chiseled out some twenty-five or thirty deep, straight lines. These were explained as representing the number of scalps Leaping Deer had taken, the most of them being from the heads of whites.

A WIDOW TRADES

And Comes Into Possession of Forty Acres of Wisconsin Water and Sand Banks.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

On Friday morning there arrived at Detroit, Mich., from Wisconsin, a man named Charles H. Turner, bound for his home near Rochester, N. Y., who, with others, is as sad a victim to man's inhuman meanness as one might ever meet with. Last spring, a widow named Slingler, who resided about fifty miles from Rochester, N. Y., was beset by a neighbor who had just returned from Wisconsin, to bargain for forty acres of land which he had just purchased one hundred miles west of Milwaukee. He represented the land to be fertile and valuable, on the line of a railroad, and near a large village, and that a nice farm house was situated on the estate.

The widow owned a fine dwelling and an acre of ground, and so much and so well did the neighbor depict the value of his own property, its location, &c., that the widow, who is also the mother of two young daughters, was induced to give her land and dwelling, and $300 in addition for the forty acre farm in Wisconsin. She had about $100 left, and determined to move to her new home. Turner, who is a single man, resided near by, and he was induced to come West with the widow to attend the farm as a hired man. The party and their goods eventually reached their destination, and they found what others in their places had often found before, that the speculator was a base and scheming villain. The land was miles from any town, part of it water and the rest shore and sand banks, with no house upon it—in fact, the location itself was not found until nearly all the widow's means were exhausted, stopping at a village some twelve miles away. The climate did not agree with the party, and every one soon fell sick, and while in this state the funds were exhausted, and then all were removed to the county poor-house. After two months of suffering Turner felt able to bear the journey, and his expenses were paid to Detroit. The widow and her children, worth, five or six months ago, at least $3,000, are inmates of that county poor-house, all sick, and the woman nearly dying from the manifold troubles which hem her in. The above was gleaned from Turner while he was waiting for a ferry-boat. He had just seventy cents in his pocket, was looking more like a corpse than a living human being, and expected to walk every mile of the way from Windsor to Rochester. His story was here told to some kind-hearted sailors and idlers, and the man was detained until a collection could be taken up, when he was presented with some five dollars, crying like a child as the money was placed in his hand, and telling proudly, through his tears and sobs, that he had never accepted the hand of charity before.

CONSUMPTIVES.

How They go to Minnesota and Die.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

It is surprising how many invalids who come to Minnesota to get relief from pulmonary troubles, think that the fact of being in the State is all sufficient to cure them. They sit over hot stoves in poorly-ventilated, smoke-clouded rooms. They sleep in air-tight apartments. They play billiards till late hours. They talk themselves hoarse. They take long rides at the most unfavorable hours of the day. They are irregular about their meals. They call upon a doctor once and neglect him thereafter. They eat food that ruins their stomach. They soak themselves with whisky, and generally end up with a terrible hemorrhage. How utterly useless to come to Minnesota unless one expects to breathe its pure, tonic air. The invalid who is fit to come here at all, ought to be in the open air at least five or six hours of each day. Walking may be too severe exercise, but riding always does good. Oxygen, oxygen, oxygen is what the consumptive needs. It is for the want of this that he wastes away and dies. By day and night the diseased lungs or the weak lungs demand pure air. It is in vain to call upon Minnesota to help one in poorly-ventilated and over-heated apartments. One may as well stay at home, East or South. Many and many a sufferer makes this mistake, only to think the climate of Minnesota a humbug, and then die. Nor will one blast of cold air morning and evening suffice. One must be out hour after hour in the fresh air, and thus supply to the system the strength and nutriment it needs. Again we say to invalids, don't come to Minnesota expecting to get cured by being boxed up. Air is the only medicine that can cure the consumptive.

A Wisconsin Divorce.

The term of the Circuit Court at La Crosse, has come to a close. Just as the Sheriff arose to announce the adjournment, a woman from the woods of Trempealeau rushed in and demanded a divorce. Her husband was not on hand to answer for himself; and it was presumed that a man who could be a defaulter in the order of his pleading was probably a defaulter in his matrimonial relations. Let the Leader finish the story:

"She was just in time. The Court put down his hat; the Sheriff was arrested in the midst of his 'Hear ye! hear ye! this court is now adjour—;' the Clerk uncorked his ink bottle; the witness came breathlessly upon the stand; and in less time than it takes a spring lamb to describe a half degree of the circle of which his caudal appendage is the radius, Mrs. Ellen M. Fleck was Mrs. Ellen M. Fleck no more. 'Hear ye! hear ye!' etc.—and the lively Court, solemn Sheriff, the pert Clerk, and the woman emancipated from bondage to the tyrant man, went forth from the justice seat 'without day.'"

☞ It is suggested that St. Domingo be made a United States penal colony.

Monetary and Commercial.

Office of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Saturday Evening, Dec. 4, 1869.

The demand for discounts continues to be greatly in excess of the capacity of the banks, as they are able to provide only for a small portion of the demands of their customers. Their principal line of discounts consists in renewing those bills upon which they cannot secure payment at present, and upon this class the rates range from 12 to 18 per cent., but those who are prompt obtain money at from 9 to 12 per cent.

Defalcation.—It is not at all surprising that, in the light of recent developments of the management of bank affairs, the business communities of the country are becoming somewhat alarmed. The Cleveland bank affair is among the most astounding that has occurred. Just how it was managed so long and successfully is a matter that should be made public. The question which naturally arises is as to the remedy for an evil which has already grown into alarming proportions, and is well calculated to create indiscriminate suspicion. The Philadelphia Ledger, in alluding to the subject, says:

It now comes out that the bank examiner in that section had called attention frequently to violations of law by that bank, and as long as a year ago a deficit of two hundred thousand dollars was mentioned, still the examiner reported all right. It was subsequently, on the suicide of the cashier, discovered that there was a deficit of half a million of dollars, and the bank now stands recorded impaired in capital to the amount of $800,000. The losses of special deposits, which are over two hundred thousand dollars, are not alluded to, and their assumption by the bank will render necessary an additional assessment upon the stockholders. Last summer the Government deposits were withdrawn from this bank, solely on the ground that Secretary Boutwell thought there were too many depositaries, and to be abolished several, and this among others, he not suspecting there was anything wrong in the management. These movements are contagious—not always in the shape of a defalcation of an officer, but by some species of robbery, and breaches of trust, confiding creditors are continually plundered. In view of the multiplication of these "little affairs," the question is naturally asked, when and where are they going to end? They will not cease until the offenders are brought to justice, and treated as scoundrels instead of unfortunate gentlemen, guilty of indiscretion. The Port Jervis bank robbery of some $60,000 is next in order of succession to be added to that of the Ohio defalcation. Who is the next customer? If confidence in all kinds of corporate trust companies is not to be utterly lost it is high time to bring up these criminal parties with a round turn. If moneyed institutions do not care sufficiently for their own financial interests to prosecute those who steal from them, they should, at least, have some regard for the interests of society. In view of the discrimination constantly being made between big and little robberies, there can be no wonder that the standard of business morality is steadily falling; that the public regard for strict business morality is perceptibly deteriorating, and those tempted are beginning to think that they have but to steal on a large scale in order to escape punishment, if detected. There are now four or five bank cashiers in various parts of the country, at liberty and abroad, and yet their criminal abuse of trust is unquestioned. Some of the number offer to compromise, paying back part of their robberies. Others are being coaxed by the officers, and are secretly employed in untangling knotty points in the bank's business that has better not meet publicity; and several others, within a stone's throw of the great commercial center of the country, open and unquestioned robbers, have not even been obliged to take to flight to avoid prosecution or arrest. This is a matter that must be reformed, or there will be no reduction of this description of offenses. On the contrary, it may reasonably be expected that bank and insurance defalcations and robberies will increase, and that cashiers and tellers who have drawn the wherewith from company vaults to meet speculative margins will continue their nefarious business and accept non-prosecution as approval, if not a premium, on rascality.

Exchange is not very active, but there is a moderate business doing in this line; the banks sell to each other at ⅛@1-10 discount, which may be taken as the buying rate at the counter, but money is so scarce that sometimes a greater shave than this is made; the selling rate we quote at 1-20 discount to par.

Gold—Has been very steady; it opened at 122⅞ and remained unchanged up to 1 o'clock P. M.; the specie trade to-day has been light. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	122	122¾
Silver halves and quarters	117	
Silver dimes	115	

Government Bonds—The market has a downward tendency, and we note a decline on the entire list as compared with yesterday's quotations. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	115¾@116⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	113¾@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	110¾@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	111⅝@112⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	113⅛@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	113¼@113⅝
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅛@113⅝
Ten-forties	107⅝@108⅛
Cy 6's	106¾@107⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	118⅞	118⅞	116⅝		[illegible]
" '62	115	116⅛	114⅛		1
" '64	110⅞	110⅞	111⅞		1
" '65	111	111⅜	112⅛		⅛
New issue	113⅞	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	
" '67	113⅞	113⅞	114⅛		⅛
Coupons '68	113⅞	113⅞	114⅛		⅛
10-40 coupons	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛		⅛
Cy 6's	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞		⅛

Local Stocks and Bonds.—The local trade in bonds is not heavy, but there are so many remarkably good bargains offered now that all persons who can spare any funds for investment are striving to take advantage of this favorable season; for those who are initiated have no difficulty in making No. 1 investments that pay 15 to 18 per cent. on the amount invested. The city's 6 per cents are in demand just now, as they have reached a very low figure. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. are offering a desirable investment in the bonds of Caldwell county, issued to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. This is one of the wealthiest and best tobacco-growing counties in the State, and her only debt is this issue of $400,000 of bonds.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 160 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	122	@124
National Bank, second	95	@ 96
National Bank, Planters'	95	@ 96
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Bank of Louisville	91	@ [illegible]
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	116	@120
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	101	@102½
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	89	@ 91
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	@ 99
Masonic bank	105	@108
Security Bank	113	@115
Louisville Insurance Company bank	115	@116
Farmers' bank	92	@ 94
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@126
German Insurance Company bank	165	@172½
Gas Company stock	104	@105
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	87	@ 90
L. & F. R. R. (common)	39	@ 40
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 68
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71½	@ 72¼

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	70	@ 72*
City for bounty, 6 per c.	75	@ 75
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	75	@ 76
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. B., 6 pr c	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. R., 6 pr c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76	@ 77½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	76	@ 78
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	77	@ 78½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	75	@ 78½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	78	@ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	94	@ 95
" " second issue, 6 per c.	76	@ 77
" " third issue, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	72	@ 74
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	95	@ 98
" " " new 6 per c.	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " " new, 7 pr c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. B.), 7 per c.	92	@ 94
" " " (L. R. br.) 7 per c.	89	@ 90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c.	91	@ 93
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	83	@84½*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	85	@ 90*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market during the past week, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the annoying freight blockades at the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The rains have improved the navigation of the Ohio river, and first-class steamers are now able to load to the guards, and shippers enjoy every facility for sending forward freight to all river points below.

In addition to this we have the prospect of large supplies of coal from Pittsburg and a reduction of current prices.

The most embarrassing feature of business affairs is the want of sufficient supplies of currency to transact the legitimate business offering. This deficiency calls loudly upon our business men and capitalists for a remedy. The usury laws of the State as they now stand are a barrier to the inflow of money from sections where it is superabundant, and steps should be taken to have the law modified or repealed.

The great bridge over the Ohio at this hour is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and must contribute immensely to the trade and commercial importance of the city.

The business community is now very much aroused upon the subject of another Southern railroad. The zeal, earnestness and unanimity expressed upon the subject are indications favorable to success.

The National Board of Trade has been in session during the week in Richmond. The questions brought forward are attracting deserved attention. We shall at the proper time attend to the subject particularly.

The Principal Granaries of the World. The London Times thus comments on the rapid increase of the importation of wheat from the United States. The most interesting question, the writer says, is the extent to which it can be kept up in competition with Russia and Central Europe, when the railways in that section are fully developed. The great question for the United States to consider in this connection are the reduction of freights and other charges, and the enlargement of communication with the Mississippi.

Any one who will take the trouble to look at the map of Russia will find a tract of country extending northward, on the west side, to latitude 51 degrees, and on the east side to 57 degrees; southward, on the west side, to 47 degrees, and on the east to 54 degrees north latitude, containing 234,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world. The soil is very rich, containing all the elements requisite for cereals; is deep, and apparently inexhaustible, and has the advantage of being covered with snow from November to the latter part of April, thus protecting the tender plants from the icy winds of winter, which sweep almost incessantly over these plains. Russia has yet another and very important advantage—cheap labor. The laborers, we have seen it stated, wear skins for clothes, and wooden shoes, and work for the mere pittance of about sixteen dollars a year, since they have ceased to be serfs. Taking soil, climate, and situation into account, it would seem that, when the numerous railroads which have been projected shall be completed, Russia would indeed become, par excellence, the granary of the world. When it is remembered, however, that our American farmers, who pay their laborers high wages, and who live in a much more costly manner, have been able to send their wheat over half a continent, across a wide ocean, and compete with Russia in the European markets, it is not so certain that we shall be able to maintain a successful competition. As soon as the problem of cheap freights from the agricultural regions to tide water shall be solved, as sooner or later it will be, and we return to a sound fiscal system, wheat can be laid down in Europe at a much less rate than we are laying it down at present. There is no good reason why wheat from the great granary of the northwest cannot be transported to the seaboard at least as cheap as any Russian wheat can be from the interior; and if that can be done we ought to hold our own in competition with that country. Besides, prices being equal, Great Britain, the largest consumer of foreign grown wheat, will be pretty certain to give the United States the preference, for the reason that she has to pay Russia mainly in gold, whereas she pays this country in merchandise. There is very little demand for iron worked into all manner of uses, nor for cloth, nor for silks, and the thousand and one articles of luxury and taste our people call for, and for which they are willing to give their cereal and other agricultural products. Perhaps by the time Russian wheat supercedes American our population will have so increased, and our trade so become so tied up, that we shall require nearly all the grain we can raise for home consumption, which will be preferable to sending it abroad.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	290	27
Butter, pkgs	34	3
Bacon, casks	13	55
Bacon, tcs	34	
Bagging	116	224
Bale Rope, coils	...	4
Cement, bbls	...	575
Cheese, pkgs	...	457
Candles, bxs	135	272
Coffee, bags	138	230
Corn, bu	568	...
Coal, bush	...	2000
Cotton, bales	509	807
Dried fruit	272	308
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	518	249
Feathers, bags	...	2
Eggs, bxs and bbls	11	3
Flour, bbls	274	286
Furniture, pkgs	307	272
Hides, bdls	412	501
Hay, bales	498	61
Hogs, head	8922	...
Horses, head	15	16
Iron, pig, tons	48	...
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2061	2495
Lard, tcs	...	24
Lard, kegs	32	56
Malt, sks	...	10
Merchandise, pkgs	935	3103
Mules, head	30	17
Nails, kegs	564	242
Oats, sacks	...	21
Offal, sks	...	60
Potatoes, bbls	115	10
Pork, mess, bbls	...	5
Rags, bales	5	...
Rice, casks	20	2
Sugar, hhds	19	...
Sugar, bxs and bbls	1	140
Salt, bbls	...	208
Seeds, bags	150	35
Shingles, no	85000	7500
Tobacco, hhds	27	17
Tobacco, boxes	15	176
Whisky, bbls	340	273
Wheat, sacks	200	...
Wool, sacks	...	1
Woodenware, pkgs	...	108

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market has exhibited a good degree of activity during the past week, and liberal sales by jobbers have been reported. Dealers have made slight concessions on refined and island sugars, and coffee has, to some extent, followed the decline in gold.

New Orleans Sugars—Receipts have been sufficient to enable dealers to respond promptly to the demand, and prices are steady. We note sales of four hogsheads at 13c for common. We give the range for hhd and bbl lots: Choice, 14⅞@15c; prime, 14½@14¾c; fully fair, 14@13¾c; fair, 13½@13¾c; common, 12¾@13¼c.

Refined Sugars—Are in fair request, but prices during the week have receded somewhat. We quote:

Hard standard	16¾@17
A's	15¾@16
B's	15¼@15⅝
Extra C	15 @15¼
Circle C	14¾@15
Yellow	14 @14¾

Island Sugars—Are in fair supply, and prices rule steady at quotations. We quote Cuba, 12¼@14c; Porto Rico, 13½@14¼c; Havana, 15@15½c, and Demerara, 15@15½c.

Coffee—Is in good demand, and dealers have made concessions. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	24½@25
" prime	23½@23
" fair	20½@21¾
" common	18¾@20
Java	32 @34
Laguayra	25¼@26

Molasses and Sirups—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote New Orleans molasses at 75@90c for common to choice, and sirups as follows: Clarified, 80@85c; Delaware, 85@95c; S-A, 65@70c; Crystal, 75@80c; Silver Drip, $1@1 05; Lee Cero, $1 10@1 15; choice, $1 25.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The leaf tobacco market continues firm, notwithstanding the shrinkage in values of other trading commodities. This is due to the short crop and the damages it sustained by the October freeze. The decline in gold has so far had little influence on prices. The sales in this market to-day amount to 25 hhds, with rejection of bids on 2 hhds.

The Ninth-street House sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $5 10; 1 do Logan county leaf at $11 50; 1 do Metcalfe county leaf at $11; 5 do shipping tobacco at $8 85@10.

The Planters' House sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county low leaf, new, at $9 50; 1 do Breckinridge county low leaf at $9 25.

The Farmers' House sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Warren county at $10 25; 2 do Logan county at $10 25@10 50; 3 do Simpson county at $9, $9 25 and $10; 1 do Allen county at $11.

The Pickett House sold 3 hhds: 3 hhds tobacco at $7 60@11 25.

The Louisville House sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds leaf, from Butler county, at $9 90, 10 10; 2 hhds, 1 leaf and 1 lugs, from Daviess county—leaf $11 75, lugs $10 25.

Transactions for the past week and for the current tobacco year are as follows:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	50	314
Louisville House	49	308
Ninth-street House	62	279
Farmers' House	41	187
Boone House	37	153
Planters' House	6	130
Hhds	245	1,377

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

The market is reported unsettled, with a good demand for the season. Manufacturers are offering in round lots to dealers standard brands of 2-lb bagging at 24@24½c, and sales on orders range from 25@27c for outside and standard brands.

Rope—Is in fair request and steady. Sales of coils and half-coils are made on orders at 8½@9c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market has assumed no new features during the week. Dealers report ample stocks with a fair local and shipping demand. Sales to-day amount to 400 bbls at the following quotations:

Fine	$4 [illegible]
Superfine	4 [illegible]
Extra	5 [illegible]
Extra family	5 [illegible]
A No. 1	5 [illegible]
Fancy	6 [illegible]
Rye Flour	5 [illegible]

Grain—The market is decidedly quiet, and transactions reported during the past week are not specially important. Wheat has been quiet, and receipts are light, and the demand correspondingly limited. Some sales have been made on private terms, and dealers are paying from 95c to $1 10 on arrival for red and white.

There is a fair demand for corn. Stocks of old are exhausted, and prices are nominal. New commands 75@80c.

There is a fair demand for oats, and prices are quotably unchanged, ranging from 48 to 50c on arrival. Sales are made at 50c in bulk, and 60c sacks included.

Rye is steady at 90 to 95c on arrival, with small sales from store at $1.

There is a fair demand for barley, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at $1 20@1 50 on arrival, and $1 50@1 75 for spring and fall.

A good demand for malt is reported, and prices are steady. We quote fall malt at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring $1 25@1 60. Canada malt $1 50@1 60; rye $1 20; corn malt $1 25; oat malt 60c.

Louisville Hog Market.

The market has been active during the week and prices have fluctuated slightly. Receipts though still liberal are falling off and packers are paying 10@10½c for heavy averages, outside figures being for extra heavy hogs. Light medium weights command from 9 to 9½c, while some good lots have sold for 9¾c.

The slaughtering business has been active during the week. Seven houses are in operation to-day and killed 6,200 head, with 3,700 head left over in pens. The aggregate killing for the season foots up 117,695 head.

[From the Columbia Spectator.]

Messrs. Willis & Morris sold to Mr. Henry Henson 169 head of hogs at $8 and $8 50 per hundred gross. We understand that Mr. Henson has sold to a party in Lebanon.

[From the Stanford Dispatch.]

Porkers are worth to-day 8¼c. Quite a rapid decline.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is reported steady, and but slight quotable change has occurred during the week. Stocks of bulk meats are ample to meet any demand, and we note the appearance in the market of new cure bacon hams.

Mess Pork—Is steady, with a light demand at $31 50@32. Rump pork $26 50@27.

Bacon—We note sales of 5 tierces new corn bacon hams at 23c and 15 casks clear bacon sides at 19¼c.

Bulk Meats—Prices are steady, with sales of 18 casks clear rib sides at 16½c, 2 casks shoulders at 12¾c; clear sides are held at 16¾@17c, with sales of 21 casks.

Lard—Is firm, with sales of 12 tierces at 18¾c; prime keg is held at 19¼@20c.

Corn Beef—Is firm and unchanged. We quote bbls at $24, half bbls at $13, quarter bbls at $7.

Beef Tongues—Are steady at $9 per doz.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Receipts have been quite liberal, and the week closes with a more active demand, and holders are now willing to accept current rates. Buyers, however, are of the opinion that lower quotations will be reached, and show but little disposition to invest on speculation. We note sales to-day 5 bales good ordinary, at 22¼c; 15 bales good ordinary and low middling at 23⅛c, the market closing weaker. We quote:

Middling	23½
Low middling	23¼
Good ordinary	22½@23
Ordinary	22

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending December 4th, 1869:

Black mare $36 50, bay mare 82, sorrel horse 28, wagon 100, bay mare 60, bay mare 15, mule 129, sorrel horse 66, black horse 20, bay mare 24, mule 80, bay horse 40, bay mare 75, black mare 78, bay horse 80, black horse 4, bay mare 70, pair bay horses 225, black mule 85, bay horse 17, bay horse 98, bay mare 180, bay horse 22, bay horse 41 50, brown mare 46, dun horse 43 50, bay horse 42, gray mare 70, set harness 13, sorrel horse 55, mule 25, bay horse 22 50, black mare 73, sorrel horse 9, bay mare 45, gray mare 15, bay horse 80, sorrel horse 9, bay horse 80, brown horse 21, black horse 31, bay horse 76 50.

The following are the sales made by Alexander Owens & Son, at their daily auction and sale stables, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, during the week ending December 4, 1869:

1 bay mare, $64 50; 1 black horse, 33 00; 1 gray mare, 49 00; 1 bay mare, 75 00; 1 yellow horse, 15 00; 1 black mare, 70 00; 1 yellow horse, 30 00; 2 mules, 200 00; 1 brown horse, 17 00; 1 watch, 10 00; 2 horses and wagon, 114 00; 1 wagon, 14 00; 1 black mare, 53 00; 1 brown mare, 26 50; 1 sorrel mare, 16 00; 1 bay mare, 42 50; 1 bay horse, 18 00; 1 gray mare, 16 50; 1 black mare, 42 00; 1 brown mare, 60 00; 1 sorrel mare, 16 00; 1 bay horse, 70 00; 1 bay mare, 51 50; 1 brown horse, 22 50; 1 bay mare, 8 00; 1 set of harness, 2 00; 1 bay mare, 50 00. 10 private sales.

Shipped South this week 55 head.

O. L. SMITH. T. STURGEON. R. R. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. au1 6mf

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Nov. 14, 1869.] Arrive.

7:20 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:30 P. M.

[illegible] Memphis, N. O. & Mobile express [illegible]

[illegible] Nashville & Southeastern Exp Mail [illegible]

[illegible] Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail [illegible]

3:45 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

n14 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking other routes. United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M. Chicago Express; 9:30 A. M. New York Express; 2:35 P. M. for all points north and east; 11:00 P. M. New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the [illegible] train through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

Through car will leave on 2:35 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 11 P. M. train through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

May 2, 1869—je18 dtf HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville alone. Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—a positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, [illegible] Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ Pamphlet sent to any one FREE. fe13 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1862, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1862, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

ja13 d

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, SNEAD & CO., Market st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts., Louisville, Ky. jy11 dtf

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hegan's, 131 Main street.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 5 W. Main.

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 479 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. a3 dtf

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 103 south side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop'rs.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Cane-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, 221 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOORE, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY.

No. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 25c. Price List sent free. Address S. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

W. D. Scearce vs. [illegible] — In City, Nos. [illegible]

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereto, in the city of Louisville, [illegible] Bullitt's addition to Louisville, [illegible] each a front of 30 feet [illegible] street by a depth of 120 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d4d

Marshal's Sale.

H. B. Hill against Susan Hill, &c. — In Chancery, No. 22,398.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the life interest of H. B. Hill in the following described property, conveyed by said H. B. Hill by deed dated April 12, 1852, to W. F. Bullock, as trustee for Susan Hill, wife of said H. B. Hill, viz:

A lot in Louisville, Ky., situated at the northeast corner of Market and Brook streets, fronting 40 feet on Market street, and extending back same width with Brook street 180 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against R. J. O'Neill. — In Chancery, No. 22,628.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 11, 12, and 13, part of square No. 11, on the changed plan of Portland, in sub-division of said square, in the case of Walker vs. Grimes, No. 20,3[illegible] in this court. Said lots front 50 feet on the northwardly side of [illegible] street, and extend back [illegible] feet. For further description see deed from J. W. Henning to R. J. O'Neill, in book 1[illegible], pages 611 and 614, in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d3

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. W. McGinness, &c., against Frank Wood, &c. — In Chancery, No. 22,326.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, three houses and lots, situated and described as follows, to-wit:

[illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d4

Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Miller against W. D. Ferry, &c. — In Chancery, No. 22,665.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

The interest of W. D. Ferry in the land of Christina, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the old road and corner to Margaret Ferry; thence westwardly and binding on the north side of the road 5.76 poles to a corner to P. A. Nuckols' 19¼-acre tract, and extending back the same width, being parallel and binding upon the western line of Margaret Ferry's [illegible] acres [illegible] on an average to Harrod's creek, and being part of lot No. 3.

Also, one other tract, bounded as follows, being part of original lot No. 3, commencing at J. H. Ferry's corner on the road; thence westwardly and binding on the north line of the road 5.8 poles to the corner of [illegible] poles, and binding upon the line common to lots 4 and 3 to Harrod's creek.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d5

Marshal's Sale.

H. S. Buckner and others against Wingard & Combs. — In Chancery, Nos. 22,480, 22,493, 22,494, 22,496, 22,561.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the following property, to-wit:

A house and lot in Jeffersontown, Ky., numbered on the map of said town as No. 114, having a front of about 60 feet and a depth of about 250 feet; also, a large lot of dry goods and groceries, levied on this action.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de1 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Adam Lossear against John Walter. — In Chancery, No. 22,366.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A leasehold and brick cottage situated on the east side of Shelby street, No. 513, between Hoselane and Lampton streets, bounded thus: Beginning at a point 189 feet north of Lampton street, thence northwardly 38 feet, thence eastwardly the same width 150 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

d1 3td

Marshal's Sale.

George Ansert's Adm'r against George Ansert's Heirs. — In Chancery, No. 22,573.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 8, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A house and lot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Shelby streets, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., having a front of about 28 feet on Broadway by a depth of 1[illegible] feet, more or less, on Shelby street; also a lot of 41 feet front on Broadway, adjoining the first mentioned lot above, on which there are two frame cottages on the front and a double frame on the back of said lot.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

d1 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

The Atlanta Nat. Bank against Fred. G. Edwards, &c. — In Chancery, No. 22,471.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land lying and being on the east side of Second street extended, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing on the corner of a 20-foot alley 100 feet south of the southeast corner of Ormsby avenue and Second street, running thence south and binding on the east of Second street and extending back same width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, being part of the same ground mentioned in a deed from Ewing to said F. G. Edwards.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

d1 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

George Below & wife against Jacob Zollinger, &c. — In Chancery, No. 22,344.

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and appurtenances in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Madison street between Hancock and Clay streets, [illegible]

That portion of the purchase money coming to the infants Jacob Zollinger and Sallie E. Zollinger to be paid by the purchaser, but to remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until they become capable in law to release it, or until said Zollinger shall be married and such guardian or husband shall give the bond required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

d1 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm and others. — In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A tract of land, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, [illegible]

Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance in 6 and 12 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

de6 dtd

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES.

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the active principle of the European Worm-seed, its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and well known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is mixed in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and in combination with other elements [illegible] to the physician, and often hazardous in their use.

My purpose is to present to the [illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these Lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

no1 deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints,
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in The Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be changed or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the properties thus sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE,

containing in one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and whisky that are generally offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.